The VIRGINIA GAZETTE, and GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XIII.] RICHMOND: TUESDAY, OCTOBR 9, 1798. [NUMB. 639.

To the PRINTER of the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

SIR,

SOME time ago, I saw in your paper, the patriotic address of the citizens of Albemarle convened at their quarterly court in May last, to Samuel J. Cabell their representative in congress, which I read with much satisfactioz; and the more so, as I did believe it spoke not only theirs—but (except perhaps a typographical error) the sentiments of a great majority of that gentleman's constituents in the other parts of the district.

Observing from the publication that it had been unanimously adopted by all the citizens then present with but *one* dissenting voice—I thought from the extensive acquaintance I have in that county, it would be no hard matter to guess who that *(one dissient)* was.—But on reading (after the June court) a piece in your paper under the signature of *A Bye Stander*, found I had been mistaken, and that Col. J. N. whom I had supposed was the *one dissentient* had been absent at the May meeting.—Altho' it appears from an after publication signed "A Spectator" that the *Bye Stander's* narrative of the transactions at the June court was not correctly—Yet as I was not present, nor know any thing of what passed at either meeting, but what I have seen in the papers abovementioned, I shall not pretend to decide which of the two flatements is most accurate. There is however one observation made by the Bye Stander, which, as it seems *intended* to cast an *invidious reflection* (tho' very far fetched) on one of the first characters in the Union, I cannot pass over without further notice.—He says, "in the course of the observations made by Mr. J. N. it was very remarkable that he was three times interrupted by Mr. T. Randolph, *son in law to the Vice President* on the subject of the dispatches from our Envoys"

The *impropriety*, yea, *absurdity* of introducing an absent person upon any occasion, who could be no wise acquainted with, or concerned in the transaction, must be obvious at first view.—But here there seems to be something *peculiarly invidious*, what need was there for lugging the Vice-President into the business?—That gentleman was then probably attending the duties of the important station to which he had been called by the united voice of his country at Philadelphia, and consequently could not be privy to, or responsible for the conduct of Mr. T. Randolph (tho' his son in law) or of any other person, at the meeting at Charlottesville.—

If there was any thing improper or culpable in Mr. Randolphs behaviour, was he not then present to answer for himself, or if it must needs be brought before the public, is Mr. Randolph so obscure and inconsiderable in his person and name that he could not be known or noticed without attaching him to his father in law the Vice-President?

This proceeding favours so strongly of the malignity contained in the piece signed "Anglo-monarchico Aristocratico-Pedantico, and other *such like elegant* compositions, that I cannot but suspect it has proceeded from the same muddy source.

I cannot conclude without observing, that, whosoever this communicative Bye Stander was, he seems to have paid but an indifferent compliment to the understandings of the citizens of Albemarle to suppose they could be influenced in their judgments by the harangues (as he calls them) of Col. J. N. As to the assistance he might derive from Mr. Justice Brown, I can say nothing, that gentleman being quite a stranger to me: but am so well acquainted with the Col. as to be fully persuaded his own rhetoric would produce very little effect,

OBSERVATOR.

Sept 20, 1798.

NEWPORT, (R. I.) Sept. 18.

The Spirit of Federalism has worked wonders, in the State of North Carolina.—The fabulous powers of Orpheus are realised, in that regenerated State.—The *Groves,** the *Hills** and *Stones** have been animated, and seem to be accomplishing the prediction of Mr. Paine's Patriotic song:

"*Should Invasion impend,*
"*Every Grove will defcend,*
"*From the Hill-tops they shaded, our shores to defend.*"

To consider the subject more seriously, the people of North-Carolina have merited immortal honor by their recent display of patriotism.——In a moment of profound peace, when government was sufficiently supported by its own energy, the state of North Carolina was ranked among the opponents of its administration; but at the moment of an awful crisis, when Government stood in need of the confidence of the people to avert its prostration, she came forward, and nobly gave her confidence to the administration, and indignantly spurned the imputation of a treasonable attachment to a foreign power.

*Messrs Grove, Hill, and Stone, lately elected representatives in Congress.

CHARLESTON, Sept 21, 1798.

Yesterday arrived the sch. Friendship, Rea, Teneriffe, 31 days; sch. Maria, Sherer, Havanna, 10 days.

Anchored at Fort-Johnson, the ship Favorite, from the city of St. Domingo.

Capt. Rea left Oratava, in the island of Teneriffe, on the 30th of August; two or three days before he sailed, a lieutenant of a cruising frigate landed there, to set on shore some French prisoners; he reported, that the French had captured Malta, and that admiral Nelson had fallen in with, and taken seven sail of the line, of the French fleet. Capt. Rea did not see the lieutenant, nor did he learn the name of the frigate,

Capt. Rea further informs, that a few days before he sailed, an American brig arrived at Teneriffe, from some port in Ireland, after a passage of 20 days, the captain of which said, that there had been a great deal of fighting between the Irish and the king's troops, in which 24,000 men had been killed of both sides; but that the Irish had submitted, and all was settled.

A vessel, which had arrived at Teneriffe from Cadiz, brought accounts, that admiral Lord St. Vincent's was still blockading that port.

Sept. 22.

Yesterday arrived the ship Favorite, Crout, St. Domingo 21 days; sloop Union, Hawkins, Wilmington (Del.) 14 days; schooner Ruth, Tinkham, Nassau, 6 days, sch. Three Friends Cook, Malaga, 52 days.

The following information we have received from capt. Cook, and Mr. Blake, a gentleman who came passenger with him:—That they left Malaga on the 31st of July; nine days before, a Greek vessel arrived there from Malta, that sailed with the French fleet which captured that Island; the fleet, he said was bound for Cagliari, in Sicily; that shortly after he fell in with admiral Nelson, who learnt from him where the French fleet was, and stood for them; the Greek captain supposed them to be 50 leagues apart: it was reported in Malaga, that the fleets had met, and that the English had captured several of the French.

A French frigate from Malta, bound into the Atlantic, said to have on board a great quantity of the riches taken at Malta, had been captured by the English, and carried into Gibraltar; several of the French sailors, which were on board the frigate, had arrived at Malaga.

The French government had laid an embargo on all American vessels in the ports of France; it was said to be in consequence of accounts received of the proceedings of the American government. Mr. Blake says this may be relied on as he saw in the hands of Mr. Murphy, the American consul at Malaga, a letter he had received from Mr. Humphries, our Minister at Madrid, giving information of it.

Capt. Cook came out of Malaga with the Triton Danish frigate; owing to this circumstance, he escaped being captured by several French privateers, which followed him out.

Mr. Blake is one of the gentlemen who went to Algiers in the Crescent frigate; he was in that city for upwards of two months: he informs that the Dey died sometime in May; that his prime minister had succeeded to his place, though it was thought he would not retain it long. Our government had renewed their treaty with the new Dey; he was to receive 6000 dollars in cash, and 60,000 dollars in stores.

Sylvan Hill, Franklin county,

Georgia, 30th July, 1798.

SIR,

IN obedience to the will of a respectable number of my countrymen, I do myself the pleasure of transmitting through you, to the President of the United States, an address, founded on certain resolutions, herewith enclosed, entered into by a meeting held at the court house of this county, on the 27th July instant. I think I am warranted in saying that this proceeding breathes the sentiments of all the citizens in this remote quarter of the United States.

I am, &c.

T. P. CARNES.

Hon. Timothy Pickering, secretary of State.

Carnesville, 27th July, 1798.

SIR,

AT this eventful and important crisis when our fellow citizens in almost every part of the union are exhibiting evidences of their attachment to the constitution of our common country, and expressing satisfaction in terms justly your due, at the means used by yourself as the chief executive magistrate to support the honor, dignity and independence of this nation, we, the inhabitants of Franklin county, the north-western frontier of Georgia, should think ourselves wanting in respect to our chief magistrate, and our fellow citizens in general, were we not to signify our impressions at such a momentous period.

We have heretofore been flattered with a hope that our unremitting exertions before this time, would have brought about a good understanding between the French republic and the United Sates, but unfortunately for all those who are attached to the peace, honor and prosperity of their country, that hope is in the last stage of existence.

We have beheld with great satisfaction the integrity, firmness and decision of our envoys triumphing over artifices unworthy of, and disgraceful to the directory of a great nation. Let it be understood that we deprecate war as the greatest of all evils, yet if necessity compels an appeal to arms, let it be equally and explicitly understood, that we now make a solemn render of our lives and fortunes in defence of our country, and in support of our national honor and independence.

We glory in being Americans; we admire and revere our present constitution, and we feel grateful to you, sir, for your virtuous administration of the government; so long as virtue and propriety are discovered in the heads of departments, our country is secure, and we shall, with alacrity, at all times lend our feeble aid to carry their measures into effect. In this arduous and important struggle, may your conduct be directed by the great disposer of events, who humbles the proud and haughty, brings order out of confusion, and makes even his enemies praise him.

By order and in behalf of the meeting,

T. P. CARNES, Chairman.

The President of the United States.

NORFOLK, October 8.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Grenada, dated Sept. 3.

"The following intelligence is just come to hand, it may not have reached Ameries. August 1, '98, lat. 40, 14, N boarded by his Majesty's ship Aurora, captain Digby, 8 days from Lisbon, who informed us of adm Nelson's falling in with the French and capturing 4 sail of the line, 5 frigates, and destroyed their fleet of transports, with 70,000 men, from Malta; he further says, that Buonaparte has made his escape in an armed ship—the above intelligence was brought by a vessel arrived at Martinique, and sworn to before general Keppell."

Capt Woodend, who arrived here yesterday in the sloop Two Brothers from St. Kitt's, which he left the 14th ult. asserts, in a positive manner, that accounts were received there by the British packet fix weeks from Falmouth [Eng.] of the British fleet under the command of Admiral Nelson having fallen in with the French fleet under Buonaparte, which he totally defeated, taking five sail of the line, (on board one of which was Buonaparte) some frigates, and a number of transports, with 70,000 troops on board, and seven millions in money and plate, being a part of the plunder of Malta." Capt. W. read this account in the news-papers, but neglected bringing any.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT application will be made to the next General Assembly of Virginia, for an act, to extend the charter of the Bank of Alexandria.

Alexandria, August 13, 1798. (4w)

EAGLE TAVERN.

THE Subscriber having renewed his Lease of the Eagle-Tavern, begs leave to inform the public, that he will have it in his power, in future, to accommodate gentlemen at Six Shillings per day, and horses at Three Shillings and nine pence the night, or twenty-four hours. His Liquors will be found to be of the very best quality, and the best of provender for horses. Unremitted attention will be paid to those who may prefer the house, by the public's

Most obt. hbe. Servant,

WILLIAM RADFORD.

City of Richmond, Virga. July 23d, 1798. t

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

June 27, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of an act, passed during the present session of Congress, to much of the act intituled "An Act making further provision for the support "of public credit, and for the redemption of the "public debt"—passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, as bars from settlement or allowance, Certificates, commonly called loan office and final settlement certificate, & Indents of Interests, is suspended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand and seven hundred and ninety nine.

That on the liquidation and settlement of the said Certificates, and Indents of interest, at the Treasury, the Creditors will be entitled to receive Certificates of funded Three Per Cent. Stock equal to the amount of the said Indents, and the arrearages of interest due on their said Certificates, prior to the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

That the principal sums of the said Loan Office and final settlement Certificates, with the interest thereon, since the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, will be discharged after liquidation at the Treasury, by the payment of interest and reimbursement of principal, equal to the sums which would have been payable thereon, if the said Certificates had been subscribed, pursuant to the Acts making provision for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other sums, equal to the market value of the remaining Stock, which would have been created by such subscriptions as aforesaid, which market value will be determined by the Comptroller of the Treasury.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury:

June 28. (6ms.)

Five Pounds Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Halifax county, a few miles below Simms's ferry, on Staunton River, a mulatto fellow named JAMES; supposed to be five feet eight or nine inches high, about five or six and twenty years old; branded on one of his cheeks with the letter J and on the other R. though on which the particular letter is branded, is not recollected. I suppose this fellow may be lurking somewhere in Rockingham county, and perhaps may endeavor to pass for a free man. Whoever will deliver him to me, shall receive the above reward for their trouble.

JAMES RICE.

September 1, 1798. (6w)

For London,

The good American Ship

NEW-PORT,

JONATHAN MOORE, Master;

NOW ready to load in this harbor. For Freight or Passage, apply to Mr. Samuel Myers, Richmond; Mr. Moses M. Myers, Petersburg; or to

MOSES MYERS.

Norfolk, September 18, 1798.

In Council, September 15, 1798.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the Executive will receive Proposals until the 1st day of November ensuing, for the manufactory or purchase of six hundred pistols, holsters, swords, scabbards, and belts, for the use of the cavalry of this state—The pistols to be ten inches in the barrel, with a good bridle lock, well finished, and mounted with iron.

Attest,

A. BLAIR, C.C

BOYD & KER.

ALL persons indebted to the late concerns of Boyd & Ker, or Colin Douglas & Co. are hereby notified, that the subscriber is appointed by the High Court of Chancery, Trustee for the purpose of collecting all debts remaining due to either of the above firms.

J. HERON.

Richmond, September 17, 1798. (6w)

For Sale,

THE TRACT of LAND in Hanover county, known by the name of May Field, formerly the property of John Garland, deceased, containing between five and six hundred acres; lying on the main road leading from the city of Richmond, over the Meadow-Bridges, and within eight miles of the said city. It has thereon a very convenient dwelling house, two stories high, which will be put in good repair. The land lies well and is capable of great improvement; about one half thereof is cleared. The healthiness of the place, and its contiguity to Richmond, renders it a desirable seat for a gentleman of that place, who may wish to have a country residence.—Possession will be given at Christmas. For terms apply to the subscriber.

THOMAS TINSLEY.

Hanover, Sept. 1, 1798.

Hez. L. Wight

HAS FOR SALE

West-India & N. E. Rum.
French Brandy.
Apple Brandy,
Geneva.
Sugar.
Green Coffee.
Souchong Tea.
Chocolate.
Candles.
Wrought & Cut Nails assorted.

Richmond, April 17, 1798.

FOR SALE.

20 qr casks, 10 pipes } old Red Port-Wine of superior quality
Madeira Wine in pipes;
Tenneriff do. do.
Porter packed in casks of 3 doz. each;
Old West-India Rum;
French Brandy;
Apple Brandy;
2000 gallons excellent Whisky;
Loaf Sugar;
Brown Sugar;
Coffee;
Slit Iron, and
100 barrels excellent cut herrings;

The above articles have just come to hand, and being principally on consignment, will be sold very low, for cash by GAMBLE and TEMPLE.

Who have as usual a good assortment of dry goods on hand, which will be sold on equitable termes.

Richmond June 11, 1798.

WYLLIE & LANGLEY,

Have received by the ships Rebecca and Industry, from London, an assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS:

AMONGST WHICH ARE—

LONDON brown flour; pine apple and brick cheese single, double sealed, and canister gun-powder; white lead; Spanish brown and yellow ocre, in 28lb. kegs; linseed oil in jugs; 18 by 10, 11 by 9, and 10 by 12 window glass, in boxes; prime German and patent steel scythe blades; red bark, in one and two ounce phials; mahogany liquor cases, with bottles; ditto portable writing desks complete; ditto knife cases, &c. &c.

Richmond, May 28, 1798. (tf)

WHEREAS I gave my bond to Thomas Hope, who acted for John Smith, agent and factor for James Murdoch & Co. of Glasgow, in the year 1776, for the sum of one hundred and sixty three pounds twelve shillings was paid, on the 14th day of December, 1784, and having made promises for the payment of the balance due on the said bond, though the agency of David Ross, who hath applied repeatedly to the agents of the said company, for the said bond, in order to take it up, as he, the agent hath candidly acknowledged, but the said bond being either lost or mislaid, it hath never been produced, nor can it now be produced on my own application. And whereas I live in the south western part of the state of Tennessee, more than seven hundred miles distant from the city of Richmond—I do hereby give notice, that I have still continued my powers in the hands of the said David Ross, to settle the balance due on the said bond, as may be just & reasonable with respect to the interest, and to pay whatever shall be justly due to any person producing the said bond, and legally authorised to receive the same.

GEO. RIDLEY.

Richmond, September 17, 1798.

I do certify, That the above statement made by George Ridley, is perfectly correct, and that I am authorised to adjust the balance due on the said bond, and pay the same.

DAVID ROSS.

Richmond, September 17, 1798.

T. NICOLSON,

Editor of the Good Old Virginia Almanac,

Informs the Public,

THAT the errors complained of by Tarlton W. Pleasants, for the Author (J. Briggs) are so trivial, as scarcely to deserve notice. The first is an eclipse (invisible to us here) mentioned to be in November, instead of October; the other is an omission of a number of stars, by characters, thus ☉☽♃♂♀☿—which the editor never thought worth noticing, as but few would understand them; he has omited inserting them ever since he published an Almanac, and this omission was never before complained of, and probably would not now have been complained of, had it not been to ruin the sale of T. N.'s Almanac, to make way for the sale of one now printing by Mr Samuel Pleasants.

Richmond, September 28, 1798.

FOR THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

To the Freeholders of the Henrico Congressional District.

AS all extremes whether of virtue or vice, wisdom or folly, truth or falsehood, are apt to attract our attention—mine has been drawn to a publication in Dixon's Observatory of the 17th inst. under the signature of "A Freeholder of the District,"—and in making a few remarks on it, I shall do with it as its author has done with truth—reverse it. To begin then with the signature, it is one to which the writer has no claim—unless indeed *one* of a certain conclave, possessing the right of suffrage, thinks himself on such occasions authorized to lend the name of freeholder to the brethren of his society. Similar impositions of this kind have in other instances been practised on you, my fellow-citizens, by men bankrupt in fame or fortune, or both—and they assume this, or some other respectable name, under which, to attempt to mislead and deceive you. This person tells you of the virtues, patriotism, and zeal of Mr. Clopton, and asks you if you will turn him out to put into Congress his competitor, General Marshall, I should answer the question, as I have no doubt a decided majority of you will by your votes, answer it, on the day of election—in the affirmative.

Can there be my countrymen, a doubt on your minds how you should direct your choice between the two men? The one, a man who from his earliest youth attested to fight your battles, and to secure to you the blessings of peace, liberty, and independence. A man whose talents and virtue not only united America, but all Europe (the corrupted French alone excepted) express their admiration of. A man not less remarkable for his cool judgment than his steady, decisive and firm conduct—In short, a man against whom the only charge, even in the opinion of this virtuous Freeholder is, his attachment to his country and his government I repeat it again, can you hesitate between such a man, and a man, the system of whose conduct has been that of attachment to an insulting foreign nation, a jealousy of his own government, and a wish to excite fears and discontent in the minds of others? And this is known to have been done by Mr. C as well by circular, as some *private* letters—too violent even to be made *Circular*—Witness one (among others) written by that gentleman to a friend in Hanover, who fills a respectable office, wherein he calls the President of the United States a traitor—says he is grasping at absolute power—that he has bribed a majority of the House of Representatives, &c

If the fact be denied, recourse may be had to the letter alluded to in the hands of Mr. W. P. of Hanover—nothing but an unwillingness to become a partizan in such business prevents my giving names at their full length.

This scribbler attempts a feeble compliment to General Marshall, by saying, *he* would not endeavor to carry his election, by circulating the Canibal's Progress, published by the infamous Cobbett, &c. I have no doubt but that the circulation of any thing which would place his dear friends the French in their proper colors, would be disagreeable to the *pretended Freeholder*—Whether it is the Canibal's Progress, Pickering's Letter, the Communications of our Envoys, or any other pamphlets: But that a person who had made choice of so impure a channel as the Observatory, through which to float his performances into public, should complain of Cobbett's or any other press, is an additional proof, (if more was necessary) that he has no sense of shame.

Beware then, gentlemen, the wolf in sheep's clothing—Weigh well the relative merits of the two candidates—Sanction not by your votes the insulting declaration of the five tyrants of France, that they have a party among us, by rejecting superior talents, because *they* have been pleased, in a manner, to proscribe the man who possesses them.

Give your reason and your true interests their proper weight, and Marshall will be your man.

BUCKSKIN.

September 22, 1798.

FOR THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Mr. DAVIS,

NO person laments more unfeignedly than I do, the fate of a amiable man, who falls by the untimely hand of death. At this particular juncture, I regret the loss of every man, who could either direct a ball, point a bayonet or wield a broad sword—Of course, then, I must be truly concerned for the deaths of such men as Mr. William H Hanson, and Mr. Robert Walker, of which an account is given in your paper of this day, although they were neither attached to me "*as to a parent*," or filled any post in *my office*: But I could wish the author of a lengthy and ostorious paragraph, which follows that account, had spared himself the trouble of writing, and me, that of commenting, on it. He ascribes to the remissness of the executive in not ordering quarantine to be performed as early as the middle of August, all the misfortunes of the people in the neighborhood of City Point, from the introduction of the yellow fever among them. I would ask this gentleman, whether, on such occasions, the executive is to be directed by the opinion of a particular individual officer of quarantine or whether they are to be guided by the general tenor of the information they receive? If the former is to be the rule, they will only have to send to an office (not of health) contiguous to the late residence of the unfortunate deceased, to receive their instructions—Unless I mistake that writer's disposition more than I can suspect myself of doing, no one would have been less inclined to remain on board a vessel to perform quarantine, after coming from sea, than himself; nor would any one have been more restive under an evil or inconvenience produced by a rigid execution of that law, had it proved unnecessary.

The tribute he pays the chief magistrate, is a just one; and I do him no more than justice, when I declare, that, in my opinion, he is ever attentive to the duties of his office: But why one individual of that board should be selected and exempt from the general charge, I cannot conceive, unless it is meant that by contracting the rays of censure, and bringing them as much as possible to a focus, they should burn the more.

I have, therefore, to request the *Knight of Paddy's walking stick*, (whose *energetic style, severe reproof*, and *cutting wit*, will ever designate the author of his productions) not in future to permit his humanity for the dead, entirely to absorb that for the living.

ALPHA.

Richmond, October 3, 1798.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 28

IMPORTANT.

At length public expectation receives gratification on the interesting subject of European politics. Yesterday by the ship Fanny, in 48 days from Greenock, we have received English papers to the 10th of August. The first thing that strikes us, is what relates to Mr. GERRY. He received passports from the French government, on the 15th of July, on the delivery of which Mr. TALLEYRAND took occasion to send him another long insidious letter, in which he throws the whole blame of the failue of the negociation on the insincerity of the American government. Every article of European intelligence breathes WAR here, and among the continental powers. Ireland is reduced to tranquility, and promises, contrary to predictions, abundant harvest. England remains calm and dignified in the midst of splendid success Buonaparte in all probability is in the hands of the gallant Nelson. The flame of war is lighting up its all devouring fires, and every where we see omens of a general and dreadful conflagration. The Austrians have resolved to refuse assent to the insolent and exorbitant demands of the haughty and venal directory. Sweden is muttering her forces and brightening her armor. Prussia is no longer pursuing a temporising and short sighted policy. Russia has dispatched to the aid of England one squadron, by the Baltic and another by the Euxine, very opportunely, to share in the total overthrow of the boasted conqueror of Asia. Naples we fear is swallowed up in the Vesuvain vortex of the French revolution; but we detain the public curiosity from the interesting details of these and other

IMPORTANT OCCURRENCES.

PARIS, July 12.

Letter from the Minister of Foreign Relations, to Mr. Gerry, Envoy from the United States, enclosing him his passport.

As long, sir, as I had room to flatter myself that I might fulfil the wishes of the executive directory, by endeavoring in concert with you to re-establish the former good understanding between the French Republic and the United States, I exerted my best efforts both in my conferences and in my correspondence with you, to facilitate the means, to establish the basis, to enter on the business, and to convince you of the utility with which your presence at Paris must be attended. It was in your character of envoy from the American government that I received you, and that I wrote to you; it depended upon yourself to be publicly received, and admitted by the executive directory. Without coinciding in opinion with you, that any changes have been induced by the departure of Messrs. Pinckney & Marshall in the full power in which I read that you were authorised to treat *separately*, it appeared to me, but in the very hypothesis in which you placed yourself, you ought to refer the question to your government, and in the interval to fix with me, in a calm and friendly discussion, upon all the disputable points on which we differed. This way of proceeding was the more natural, because without attending to the premature information which your government has obtained of the offer to treat with you after the departure of your colleagues, my note, of the 28th Ventose, March 18, which must have reached Philadelphia towards the end of Floreal, left not a shadow of doubt on this subject—it contains three objects perfectly distinct—it begins by rectifying, with the dignity that belongs to the French government, the statement of grievances made by the United States, and drawn out by their envoys in the inverted order of facts the preceding 28 Nivose, Jan. 17—it next points out the motives that prevented the negociation being carried on with the envoys collectively. It finally declares, in the most solemn manner, conciliatory dispositions of the executive directory, and its formal desire of reuniting, between the two countries, the ties of their ancient amity, and the intention of treating with you. Such an explicit declaration could not have been made but with the view of furnishing the President of the United States with infallible means of coming to an accommodation. It was throwing down a pledge of peace in order that it might be taken up. I presumed to think that you could not be long without receiving analogous instructions, and even other powers, were they necessary; or, at least, that if you had announced to the president a desire of returning to America, some other envoy would come and accomplish the happy task which we should have had the satisfaction of preparing. To hopes, thus solidly founded, there were added some observations on the inconveniencies that attended your departure. I gave you to understand, that notwithstanding your assurances to me, no one would believe that you proceeded solely from your own inclination, from a thorough conviction of the invalidity of your powers, or from a desire of seeing the business of the negociation entrusted to other hands. I observed to you on the conjectures to which it would give rise; on the means it would furnish to the British cabinet, that spares no pains in its endeavors to drive France and the United States to extremities, from which it alone would derive advantages; and even on the very suspicions that it must call up in the mind of the French government. I endeavored to make you see into its possible consequences: but a variety of circumstances occurred, which have already retarded the reconciliation of the two republics; it is but natural for him who feels a sincere solicitude for peace, to be under apprehensions, lest new obstacles should arise to retard it. These considerations which I shall ever recollect with pride, induced me to oppose the desire which you had expressed of quitting France. But you peremptorily insisted upon it in your letter of the 22d inst mt The directory has consequently authorised *me* to furnish you with the passports which you have requested for yourself and for the vessel that awaits you at Havre. You have them enclosed. May your return to the United States and the communication of what has passed between us, since you only have represented your government, remove the injurious opinion of hostile intentions on the part of France! You have frequently assured me, that, if you could not treat here as envoy, your good offices should not be wanting as a citizen on your return to the United States. It were impossible for you to render a more signal service to the two countries than by contributing to make their political and commercial relations accord with their inclination and their interest. Assure your government that the executive directory perseveres in the intention of loyally and sincerely endavoring to reconcile the differences that have arisen between the French republic and the United States, as soon as an opportunity of so doing shall be sincerely held out. If it be really true that the dispositions of your government are prepared to co-operate, let them but give a proof of it, and you before hand may answer for its success. You cannot dissemble, sir, that if nothing had prevented you from following up with me the examination and the redressing of the grievances which divide the two countries, we should not long stand in need of any thing but our respective ratifications. Who can entertain a doubt of the sincerity of the French government, when it shall be known that for nearly three months every specific solicitation came from me, and that in faithful compliance with the engagements. I contracted in my note of 28 Ventose, March 18, was the first seriously to press forward the business of the negociation after the departure of Messrs. Pinckney and Marshall? It will not, I trust, be said, that a refusal to treat with them argued an unwillingness to come to a conciliation, whereas that refusal was accompanied with a promise to treat with you, and your full powers represented you as a person who was authorised to treat separately. To that document shall I ineffectually appeal, because it is the basis of the opinion which your government ought to have formed, and that even by admitting you were tied down by secret restrictions, I could not in my mind oppose what I do not know from the trust due to your ostensible authority.

Yes, sir, when scarcely acquainted with the departure of Messrs. Pinckney and Marshall, I made it a point in every conference which I held with you from the moment, to evince to you the urgency, the propriety and the possibility of an active negociation. I labored to receive them, and I was about to transmit proposals to you when a packet from your government arrived at Havre You then seemed preparing to depart. Till then I never had imagined that you conceived the design of embarking till we had come to an agreement upon the definitive articles to be ratified by your government.—A few days after I received some dispatches from Philadelphia, which for a moment gave a new turn to my correspondence with you. Upon the 22d Prairial, June 10, I notified to you that the dispositions of the executive directory were the same, and I requested you to inform me whether you were in a situation to negociate? Upon the 30th Prairial, June 18, I transmitted you a complete plan of negociation. Upon the 9th Messidor, June 27, I sent you my first note for discussion upon one of the points of our treaties which are not put in execution in the United States—You declined to make any reply to it. It is necessary, however, to be agreed upon the details of a subject, in order to arrive at any conclusion.—Upon the 18th Messidor, July 6, I sent you two other notes. In vain I accompanied these papers with the most cordial invitation rapidly to run over this series of indispensable discussions upon all our grounds of complaint. You never even gave me an opportunity to prove to you with how much liberality the directory were disposed to act in this matter. You continued only to write for your permission to depart.—Yet it is the French republic on which the blame is laid in the United States, of being averse to peace! Perfidious instigators will insinuate that it has always been averse to it. I shall go back therefore to the first period, when symptoms of discontent manifest themselves that it to say, on the arrival of the minister Genet at Philadelphia, in Prairial, 1st year A universal joy appeared at the declarations which he was authorized to make. He then expressed the amicable and generous expression of the French government, which, powerful in the national energy, abstained from reclaiming the aid of its allies. In a short time some of its proceedings gave umbrage: they were the effect of a zeal ill adapted to circumstances, and unfortunately still worse interpreted. The president made his complaints in France at the end of the same year. The committee of public safety gave immediate satisfaction; and other agents arrived at Philadelphia in the begining of Ventose year 2. Their instructions will bear the utmost publicity. Not to interfere in any party affairs; to respect the government; to prompt it to maintain its neutrality with vigor; to repress all armaments which might endanger it; to maintain the rights secured to France by treaties. Such is the subject of these instructions; such, further, were the instructions given to the minister Adet who succeeded these agents in the year 3. Surely nothing can be more pacific. Nevertheless the rights of France are insensibly affected: the most important clauses of her treaties are rendered insignificant. Her ships experience the most discouraging vexations; England sports with impunity with the neutrality of the United States, which becomes a source of great loss to France, which placed too much confidence in it. A transaction, clandestinely negociated, concludes with establishing to the disadvantage of a power at amity with the United States, the pretensions of its most implacable enemy.—From that time forward there has been nothing between the American government which the representations embarrass, and the minister plenipotentiary of the French republic who were bound to make them, but a correspondence which has gradually risen in point of asperity. The French government has never interfered. It has reflected in the hope that the true interest of the United States, would lead them to discover that Britain was drawing them into her vortexs. Far from assuming a hostile attitude, it affected indifference, in order to be patient consistently with dignity. The number of complaints which were presented compelled it at length to act in a different manner, On the 29th, Brumaire, November 5, year 5, a declaration was made of the grounds of complaint, and in order to bring about a negociation, too long deferred, it draws from the treaties of Paris and London the arguments best calculated to accelerate it. It was animated by no hostile view; no disposition towards aggression In order to obtain justice from the United States, it places them in a situation to be the first to call for an arrangement. Let us see whether it has rejected any honorable proposal.

Mr. Pinkney had set out before the declaration of the 25th Brumaire, which suspended the accustomed relations. He came to replace Mr. Monroe, and like him to explain and palliate the conduct of the United States, without any special powers respecting the negociations desired of France. He could not be received, not being in a situation to perform the conditions implied under a resumption of political connection. The president of the United States thought it his duty to call an extraordinary meeting of the legislative body. I shall not review this opening speech, nor the turns which the debates took in the course of that session. I shall only say the impression they made in Paris was unfavorable previous to the arrival of the Envoys; that this circumstance alone has raised an obstacle which ought to have been foreseen at Philadelphia, that the Envoys themselves, unwilling to observe the natural effect of such provocation, contributed to render its effect more durable. It, however, was finally made to yield to the primitive desire, of a sincere reconciliation. A proof of this you see in the expedient suggested of treating with you seperately, for a government hostilely disposed would not have yeilded to that delicate bias which preserves honor, yet gives effect to pacific intentions. You have given me to understand, sir, that it would have been proper for the executive directory to have backed the declarations I have made in their name by a change in the measures which affect the commerce of the United States. I can answer to you that our government had sufficiently ascertained its object in conforming, from the beginning, to the French republic, the rights which flow from its treaties; but let us be less exacting, and more equitable, one toward another—Though the measures taken by France are only the consequence of those adopted by the United States you must have remarked, in my propositions of the 30th, Prairial, June 18, that the intention of the Executive Directory is, that their respective pretentions should be examined and regulated collaterally. It intends to mark, in one act, a durable monument of the future friendship of the two republics—the justice which they owe to each other; and every idea of false glory is distant from its mind.

In taking leave of you, sir, I have thought it my duty to give you this testimony of my esteem—it is manifested in the unrestrained confidence with which I have addressed you, and in the regrets which I feel from your departure in the existing circumstances.

(Signed)

CH M TALLEYRAND PERIGORD.

P. S 17 Messidor, July 15—A circumstance of infinite importance has retarded this letter. I know not how it is, but at every step towards a reconciliation, some cause of irritation intervenes, and that always originates in the United States. Some days ago advices have been received by the executive directory. It seems that your government hurried beyond all bounds, no longer keeps up appearances. A law of the 9th of last month, authorizes it to cause to be attacked, every French ship of war which shall have arrested or entertained intentions of arresting American vessels. A resolution of the house of representatives suspends, from the 13th of this month, all commercial relations with the French republic and its dependencies Several projects of laws have been proposed for banishing the French and sequestrating French property. The long suffering of the directory, is about to shew itself in a manner not to be called in question. Perfidy can never throw a veil over the pacific dispositions which it has never ceased to manifest. It is even at the moment of this new provocation, when it would seem to have no honorable choice but that of war, that it confirms the assurances I have given you on its behalf. In the present crisis, it confines itself to a measure of security and preservation, by putting a temporary embargo on American vessels, with a reserve of indemnity if it takes place It is still ready, it is as much prepared as ever, to terminate by a sincere negociation, the differences which subsist between the two countries. Such is its repugnance to consider the United States as enemies, that in spite of their hostile demonstrations, it means to wait till it be irresistably forced by real hostilities

Since you intend to depart, hasten, at least, sir, to transmit to your government this solemn declaration.

July 22.

A report prevails here, that according to letters arrived at Grenoble from Marseilles, there has been an engagement between the fleet commanded by admiral Brueys, and that commanded by rear admiral Nelson. These letters state that the engagement took place not far from Malta; that two of the English ships were sunk, and 4 taken, and that Nelson's squadron is diminished three-fourths.

[*L'Echo de la Rep. Fr*]

It is almost certain that the courier who arrived lately from Constantinople has come to demand some explanation respecting the destination of our fleet in the Mediterranean The Ottoman ambassador had a few days ago a conference with the minister for foreign affairs.

Mr Gerry the American envoy, is still at Paris. We can therefore entertain some hope, that the rupture with the United States of America may be prevented.

People have have for some time flattered themselves with the hopes of seeing Poland rise once more from its ruins. Kosciusko receives at Paris every testimony of esteem and respect.

July 26.

Letters from Toulon dated the 1st say, that admiral Nelson was seen at Syracuse only on the 29th of Prairial, and not on the 25th A report prevails that Buonaparte has arrived at the place of destination.

It is said that a cutter, called le Lodi, going to Malta, having on board Tallien, has been taken by the British.

LONDON, August 6.

Government, we understand, have received advice from lord Macartney, by the ships lately arrived from India, which state that the French have for some time past been purchasing all the ships which they could procure in the Red Sea; and ministers it is now said, are convinced that the object of Buonaparte's expedition is the East-indies.

Admiralty-office, July 26, '98.

A letter of which the following is a copy, has been transmitted by admiral lord St Vincent, commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels off Cadiz, to Evan Nepan, esq. secretary of the admiralty.

Sea Horse, June 27, 1798, Isle of Pantellaria, W. N. W. 12 leagues.

My Lord,

After a chace of twelve hours, and a close action of eight minutes, his majesty's ship under my command, this morning at 4 o'clock, captured the Sensible, a French 36 gun frigate, 12 pounders and 300 men, commanded by Monsieur Bourde, Captaine de Vaisseau, was new coppered, copper fastened and had a thorough repair at Toulon two months ago.

A general of division, Baraguey d'Hilliers, with his suite was on board going to Toulon with an account of the capture of Malta

The Sea Horse's officers and men conducted themselves much to my satisfaction and I received that assistance from Mr. Wilmott, the first lieutenant, which I might naturally expect from an officer who had been in nine actions, and received eight wounds.

Two master's mates and nine men belonging to the Culloden evinced the same steady courage as the crew of that ship have on every occasion.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

Edwd Jas. Foote.

Sea Horse—1 Seaman, 1 drummer, killed—Mr. Wilmott, first lieutenant slightly, 13 seaman, 1 corporal of marines, 1 private marine, wounded.

Sensible—18 killed. Mons Bourde, capitaine, capitaine de Vaisseau, second capitaine, 35 men wounded.

There were six very beautiful stands of silk colors found on board L. Sensible. Just after she went into action, the French captain applied to gen d'Hilliers to allow some troops that were on board to assist in boarding the British frigate, to which he consented; but this was a mere gasconade, as, after eight minutes fighting close along side each other, the captain came to gen d'Hilliers, and told him he must strike, as his men could fight no longer. The general answered by observing, that he thought the honor of the republican flag demanded a longer struggle.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Wexford, dated, July 31, to his friend in town

"We are completely rejoiced at the important news of this day, namely, the confirmation of sir Horatio Nelson's defeat of the French fleet, and his capture of the great general of the great nation, Buonaparte. This is a very important thing to this distracted country, as, I think will tend greatly to insure tranquility during the winter, which otherwise, was not much to be depended on."

Accounts from St Marcou, dated the 29th ultimo, state, that Sir R. Strachan continues to block up Havre, whence the enemies frigates are expected to hazard an attempt to escape during the spring tides Sir R. Strachan has with him the Diamond, Cabrilla, Niger and Cynthia. A flag of truce was sent from the islands on the 28th, for the exchange of some prisoners, but did not succeed.

Letters from Jersey and Guernsey, by the mail that arrived on Saturday, represent those islands as tranquil; the fears of the inhabitants had subsided the activity of the enemy, whole wide extended system of preparation of St. Malo, Grenville, and Cherbourg, appeared wholly abandoned.

Our letters from Dublin continue the prospect of returning tranquility in that quarter.

His majesty in council has been pleased to order, that the parliament which stands prorogued to Wednesday, the 8th day of this instant August, should be further prorogued to Tuesday, the 23d day of October next.

The voluntary contributions at the bank, amount to 1,439,262l 13s 3d.

According to the returns to the war-office on the 1st instant, the military establishment of this country comprises 300,000 effective men.

Overland dispatches from India arrived on Saturday in town; they brought intelligence from Calcutta to the 7th

of March, and left Bombay about the middle of April. Every thing was then tranquil.

By this conveyance, the Calcutta papers to the 22d of February were received. Their contents are of little importance. Lord Morrington had not arrived at Calcutta, but was hourly expected.

It was yesterday reported in some of the higher circles, that intelligence had reached government from Vienna that the two hostile fleets were in sight to the eastward of Sicily.

Mr. Fox has yet proceeded no further on his western tour, than to Tunbridge. He remains there a few days for the purpose of administering consolation to his afflicted relative, Lord Henry Fitzgerald.

Richmond, October 9.

The French Directory seem to be very ignorant of the Latin language, at least they seem to have forgotten the distinction, and broken down all the ancient barriers between the important words *meum* and *tuum*. A disregard of this has indeed brought many a little villain to an untimely end; but the complexion of the action is *changed* when swindling and robbing, and murder are committed on a large scale, while a mere retailer and petty jobber, in iniquity, has his neck stretched—A wholesale dealer, like Robespierre, or the apostate bishop of Autun is extolled as a great statesmen, or is hailed a hero—What an eternal stigma on the Catholic Church, that it has produced a Talleyrand! What must have been the views of this abandoned miscreant in entering into holy orders? Why did the wretch *wish to stain* the sacred gown and *pollute* by his presence the holy mysteries of religion? And where—where—let a protestant ask, was that awful word, that guards from profanation the altar and temple of the Roman Catholic religion, and presents its purity and infallibility? Surely it must have slept' while this hypocrite stole like a thief into the sanctuaries

Such Tophet was—so grinned the bawling fiend,
Whilst frightened Prelates bowed & called him *friend*.
Our mother church, with half averted sight
Blushed as the *blessed* her grisly proselyte
Hotannas rang thro' Hell's tremendous borders,
And *Satan's self* had *thoughts* of taking orders!!

Married, On Saturday evening last, Mr JOHN PROSSER, of this city, to Miss POLLY POOLE, of Henrico.

Died, on Sunday last, at his seat in Henrico county, Major THOMAS PROSSER, after a lingering illness.

THE ACTS

Passed at the first and second sessions of the
FIFTH CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.
Are published, and ready to be delivered to the counties.

October 9

STRATCHAN & MAURY,

OF SPOTTSYLVANIA COUNTY,
Have a large number of very thriving
GRAFTED APPLE-TREES,
FOR SALE,
At nine pence each, Composed of the following kinds:

NEW-TOWN Pippin.	Hereford Red Streaks.
Kholi's Janetts.	Ellis's Ditto.
Limbertwigs.	Whitlock's Cheese Apple
Pryor's Reds.	Lewis's Ditto.
Gloucester White Apple.	Herndon Ditto.
Robinson Ditto.	Bell Apple.
Smoothkin Leathercoats.	Vandivers.
Mylum's Pearmain.	Queen Apple. (ripen early)
Greenings.	May Ditto (ripen early)
Hughes's Crabs.	June Ditto (ripen early)
Lewis's Ditto.	Spice Ditto. (ripen early)

The most pointed attention paid to orders for trees, and great care used in preparing them for removal. Letters by post, or otherwise, to said *Stratchan* and *Maury*, addressed to the care of Mr *Fontaine Maury*, of Fredericksburg, or Mr. *John Barret*, of Richmond, will be properly attended to

Said *Stratchan & Maury* will deliver their trees on the following terms—Within 50 miles of the nursery, they will deliver 1000, or upwards, at a given time and place, at their nursery price; and at any distance between 50 and 100 miles, not less than 2000 on the same terms. (2w)

N. B. Thomas Stratchan is now in Richmond, at Mr Barret's, and will continue there until the 16th inst.

NOTICE.

THAT on the first of this instant the Copartnership of GALT and GARLAND, dissolved by mutual consent; all those who have unsettled accounts with the said concern, are desired to make immediate application to David S Garland, with whom the books and accounts remain for settlement.

WILLIAM GALT,
DAVID S. GARLAND.
Amherst, Sept. 1, 1798. (†)

TAKEN UP BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

LIVING in Prince Edward county, a dark bay HORSE, about five feet high, fifteen years old, and right hind foot white—Appraised to eight pounds.

SAMUEL CUNNINGHAM.
June 27th, 1798. (ll)

NOTICE.

WHEREAS eight hundred acres of Land, part of the Estate of John Harmar, Esq. deceased, late of Williamsburg, situated on Rucker's Run, and the Dutch creek in the county of Amherst, supposed to be confiscated by an Act of Assembly, intitled "An act concerning escheats and forfeitures," 20th March, 1780, still remain:—Notice is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the general Assembly, praying a release of whatever right it may have therein to John Lambert nephew and late heir to said John Harmar, Esq.

JOHN LAMBERT.
Richmond, October 9, 1798. (4†)

Five Dollars Reward,

Strayed from Richmond, the 27th last month, a

SORREL HORSE,

ABOUT four feet nine or ten inches high, nine years old, with a star in his forehead. I do not recollect any other particular mark. Any person who will deliver said horse to Joseph Anthony, in Richmond, or myself in Bedford county, shall receive the above reward.

CHRISTOPHER ANTHONY, Jun.
October 5, 1798.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for sale, at his house on Shockoe hill, several
BALES OF WOOLLENS,

CONSISTING of Yorkshire plains, Kerseys, Coatings, 6-4ths and 7-4ths coarse and fine Cloths from 3/ to 15/ sterling pr. yd—and as they came to him from the Manufactures, he is enabled to sell them on low terms, which he offers to do, payable in Notes, of four and six months, *in this city*—He has also for sale one BALE consisting of DU. Durants, Salloons, Wildbore, Cambletts, Swansdown, Tollenet, & Kerseymeres.

WILLIAM WISEHAM.
Richmond, Oct. 3, 1798. (2m.)

NOTICE!

ALL persons indebted to the estate of CHARLES TALIAFERRO, decd. late of Amherst county, are requested to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against the said estate are desired to make them known by the first day of January next, as we intend to close our administration shortly. This notice will be plead in bar.

WILLIAM TALIAFERRO, } Admrs. with the
RODERICK TALIAFERRO, } will Annexed.
Amherst county, October 8th, 1798. (2w)

Twenty Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Saturday, the 15th instant, from the subscriber, living near Tarborough in Edgecombe, county, (N. C.) a Mulatto Negro Man, (about half blooded) named

ROBIN,

about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, about 35 years of age, well set, and round face, large neck, steps lively, one of his little fingers is off near the first joint has a small scar over one of his eyes, one on one of his heels; and one on his breast, his hair is very short. I bought him of William Johnson Dorsey, of Bertie county, near Edenton—he is a shoe-maker and a cooper; he took a white flannel jacket with him which he will wear, also he wore a wool hat. His name he will probably change, and try to pass as a free man, and may perhaps get a free pass. I expect he will try to get on board some vessel—I forewarn all masters of vessels and other persons from harboring, employing, or carrying said negro away.—The above reward will be given to any person securing him in any jail, so that I get him again, and if brought home to me, all reasonable expences will be paid.

ELIAS BRYAN.
Sept. 27, '98.

N. B. If taken a distance from home, the person will please to let me know by putting a letter in the post office directed to Tarborough.

For Sale,

AT public vendue, at the Rising Sun Tavern in this city, on Wednesday the 31st of October, for ready money, a piece of LAND, on the street leading to Col. Mayo's bridge, joining the warehouse of Robert Gamble; being part of a lot numbered 333, in the plan of the city—by virtue of a deed of trust, executed by William Reynolds, and Betsey his wife, for securing a sum of money due to Robert Means.

JOHN PENDLETON, } Trustees.
ROBERT POLLARD, }

NIMMO & WARDEN,

Nearly opposite the Eagle-Tavern,
INFORM their friends and the public, that they have just opened a very general assortment of
GROCERIES,

Which they will sell on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

Richmond, 27th August, 1798 tf.

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA,

September 3, 1798.

WHEREAS the House at present occupied by the Bank of Pennsylvania was entered on the night of the first instant, by some villains who robbed the institution of sundry Bank Notes, amongst which were the following post notes of the Bank of New-York, viz. Dolls.

No. 1002, dated 23d of Aug. 1798, issued in favor of Sebring and Van Wyck, for 396 22
No. 1003, dated 25th, of Aug. 1798. issued in favor of Montgomery and Newbold for 1250
No. 1006, 27th do. do. do. 2000
1007, do. do. do. do. 2000
1008, do. do. do. do. 2000
1009, do. do. do. do. 2000
1010, 28th do. do. do. 2000
1011, do. do. do. do. 2000
1012, 30th do. do. do. 1500
1013, do. do. do. do. 1000

Also sundry post notes of the Bank of Pennsylvania, dated 23d July 1797, issued in favor of George Hughes, for one thousand dollars each, and sundry post notes of said Bank, dated 15th of July 1797, issued in favor of George Hughes, for five hundred dollars each and indorsed by him.—The public are hereby cautioned against receiving the said notes, and a reward of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS is hereby offered for the discovery and conviction of the villains who perpetrated or are concerned in the said robbery, in addition to the reward offered by the Governor of the Commonwealth in his Proclamation of this day. By order of the Board,

JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.

King & Queen Va 4th Oct. '98

SIR,

YOU will be pleased to take notice, that I shall on the 24th of this instant, at the house of Mr. Peter Taff, in Essex county, between the hours of twelve and four o'clock, proceed to take sundry affidavits to support an injunction I have obtained on a judgment you received against me, in the month of May last, in the county court of King William,

I am Sir, your obedient servant,
WHARTON QUARLES.

Mr. WILLIAM HARRISON,
Merchant Baltimore, or his attorney.

NOTICE!

THAT a petition will be presented to the next general Assembly of Virginia, to pass an act, to extend the Navigation of Buffaloe River, to Coleman's mill.

Amherst county, Sept. 23, 1798.

To be Sold,

AT public sale, on Tuesday the 11th of December, at the late dwelling house of Henry Mullins, dec all the NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children, one mulatto lad, a complete blacksmith, with a set of blacksmiths' tools, stock of horses, cattle and hogs; household and kitchen furniture, corn and fodder; also, the plantation utensils. Twelve months credit will be allowed for all sums above five pounds, the purchasers giving bond, with approved security.

At the same time and place, will be rented, the PLANTATION, about three miles from Cartersville. It is requested that those that have demands against Henry Mullins or John Mullins, dec. will bring them forward properly attested, that they may be settled: Those indebted to the estate, will please to make speedy payment, to enable the subscribers to pay off the creditors.

JOHN MULLINS, } Executors
CONOLY MULLINS, }
Goochland county, September 24, 1798. (3w)

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by the late George Mayo, to secure the payment of a debt due to John Cunliffe, will be sold, at Buckner's tavern, in the town of Manchester, at public auction, for ready money, on the 15th day of November next,

Two Mares and a Colt,

Belonging to the said Mayo.

CORNELIUS BUCK, Trustee.
October 1, 1798. (6w)

NOTICE.

THE Directors of the Dismal Swamp Canal, taking into consideration the great scarcity of cash at this time, have postponed the sale of the delinquent shares, until the 4th Monday in next month; which being the day appointed by law for a general meeting of the company, all delinquent shares will then be sold A pointed attendance of the members is requested, at the Eagle Tavern, by 11 o'clock in the morning.

THOMAS NEWTON, }
A. SLAUGHTER, } Directors.
I. G. MARTIN, }
Norfolk, September 10, 1798. (tdm)

NOTICE.

☞ *THE Lectures, as usual, in the College of William & Mary, will commence on the third Monday in October.*

September 29, 1798.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF
L A N D,

CONTAINING 640 acres, situated in the county of of Bedford, 17 miles from Lynchburg; the soil is equal to any in the country for tobacco, corn, wheat and rye; the houses are new, a dwelling house, 32 feet by 18, with two brick chimnies, a fire place in the cellar, two on the lower floor, and one above, and an excellent kitchen—about 100 bearing apple trees, of the best kind of fruit, which never fails to bear. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

SIMON MILLER.
September 15, 1798. (2ll)

FOR SALE,

MY PLANTATION,

ON Potomac river, in the county of Northumberland, containing seven hundred and odd acres, whereon are two seats nearly equally beautiful, but one particularly, equal to any on the river, as it not only commands a delightful prospect of Coan & Potomac rivers, but of the bay also—and no seat in the lower counties, is better situated for trade and information, not above three miles from the town of HEATHVILLE, where there is an excellent harbor, and about an equal distance from Baltimore, the Federal City, and Norfolk, little more than a days' run to either, and a warehouse at the landing, where more tobacco is received, than at any other in the county, and would make a most pleasant seat for a gentleman. About one third of the land is new grounds, and 150 acres well wooded with oak and hickory, and no flint of pine; with extensive orchards of a variety of fruit trees, most of which just coming to perfection; surrounded with fish and oysters, and lies to compact, that two and a half miles of fencing would enclose the whole from river to river. As to the soil and buildings, it is presumed that those who incline to purchase, would first with to view them, which would be shewn, and the terms made known, by application to my brother, who lives on the premises, or to their obedient servant, in the town of Urbanna.

HUDSON MUSE.
September 28, 1798.

CAUTION!

SOME time in the year 1787 or 1788, Mr Richard T. Banks executed a bond for the sum of thirty pounds, with Col. Christopher Tompkins, of King William, security, payable to the subscriber, on the first day of January following.—The said bond having been lost all persons are cautioned against receiving an assignment thereof, should it be offered by the person who may have found it.

ROBERT POLLARD.
Aylett's, September 20, 1798. (3w)

NOTICE!

THAT a petition will be presented to the next general assembly of Virginia, for leave to clear the Little River, in Hanover county, from its junction with the north branch of the Pamunkey river, to Edmund Taylor's mill.

September 27, 1798. (ll)

NOTIFICATION.

THE Commissioners for the state of Virginia, appointed under the act of congress, intituled, "An act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves within the United States," are hereby informed, that I have appointed the 15th day of October next, for the first general meeting of the board, at the Capitol, in the city of Richmond, when and where they will be pleased to attend, in order to commence the duties enjoined by the said act.

THOMAS TINSLEY, 1st Comm'r.
Richmond, August 28, 1798. (3w)

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1.

By the schr. Enterprize, arrived in this port on Friday, from Malaga we are informed that previous to her departure, several recent letters from France stated, that a very severe action had just taken place between the British and French fleets near Malta, in which two ships of the former were dismasted—and nine of the latter taken, on board one of which was the far famed Buonaparte.

Two British frigates passed the streights of Gibraltar on the 21st July, which confirmed the intelligence, and a letter of Marque, which had spoke the Flora frigate in the channel, gave the same information.

At Malaga, it was generally believed that in consequence of this decisive action, the Mediterranean expedition was completely frustrated.

FOR SALE,

SALISBURY,

A LARGE well improved FARM, that was formerly situated in Loudoun, but by a late law is made a part of Fairfax County. This farm contains upwards of twenty five hundred acres of level, fertile land, well adapted to grass, and every kind of grain, and no doubt equally good for tobacco. There are now one hundred acres of timothy meadow on it, equal, perhaps, to any in the state, and from which there has been cut this year, from 180 to 200 ton of hay. At least 300 acres more of this land may, at a moderate expence, be made into meadow, equal to that already made, the greater part of which may be easily watered. There are on this land, a commodious two story dwelling house, compleatly finished, with ten rooms and a passage, eight of them have fire places, a portico in front, 50 feet in length, and eight feet wide, a large pailed garden, and a well of excellent water in the yard; a barn 72 feet by 26, with close sheds at the sides and ends, that will contain sixty head of black cattle; a well constructed stable, sufficient for twenty horses—with every other outhouse that may be useful or convenient for a large family: Three hundred apple trees (just beginning to bear) of well chosen latter fruit, all grafted, with a number of cherry, pear, quince, and damson trees, and upwards of two thousand bearing peach trees—About one fourth is cleared, and under good fence. The pasture land is well taken with with red clover and other valuable grass. The remainder of this land is in woods, and generally well timbered. It is well watered, having several constant springs and two streams running through different parts thereof; on one of them is a small country grist mill, and a saw mill. Any one purchasing this land, may be accommodated with stock of every kind, and with twenty field negroes, young and likely, the greater part of them men—Salisbury is considered a very pleasant and remarkably healthy situation, none perhaps in the state more healthy, and is in a good neighborhood; is distant from Alexandria about twenty six miles by measurement, twenty from the Potomac bridge, at the little falls, and not more than twenty five miles from the City of Washington, and on the post-road from Alexandria to Winchester. A small part of the purchase money will be required in hand; one, two, and three years credit will be given for the remainder. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

SAMUEL LOVE.
Salisbury, September 22, 1798. (‡)

By the GOVERNOR *of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* VIRGINIA,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been received, that the YELLOW FEVER, or other infectious disorder, is spreading its baneful contagion so generally over the West India islands, as well as in the city of Philadelphia, and the several ports on the river Delaware—the ports of New-York, New-London, Boston, and Portsmouth in New-Hampshire; as to excite just cause of apprehension, that without proper caution, the disease may be brought into this Commonwealth, by Vessels arriving from the aforesaid ports or places. I have therefore, thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State, to call upon the Superintendants of QUARRANTINE, of the different ports of entry and delivery, to use every exertion on their parts, to prevent the introduction of so great a calamity among the inhabitants of this Commonwealth; to effect which, they are hereby enjoined to demand of all masters of Vessels coming from any of the said places, the requisite declaration of the state of Health of their respective crews; in conformity with the law in that case made and provided; and if the result of such enquiry, shall satisfy the Superintendant, that the public safety requires the performance of QUARANTINE he is hereby required to see that such Vessel make her QUARANTINE at the anchorage ground off CRANEY-ISLAND, for the space of TWENTY DAYS, unless sooner discharged therefrom by the Superintendant. And I do hereby enjoin, that until such Vessels shall be discharged from their QUARANTINE, all persons coming, or goods imported therein come not on shore, or go on board any other Vessel whatever, within this Commonwealth, and moreover, that no person or persons go on board any Vessel ordered to perform QUARANTINE, without permission first had and obtained in writing, from *Thomas Newton*, Esq. who is hereby authorized and empowered to see such QUARANTINE performed. And all Pilots are hereby required to give NOTICE to the above named Superintendant of the arrival of all Vessels from the ports or places aforesaid.

GIVEN under my Hand as GOVERNOR, and under the Seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond this twenty first day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, and of the Commonwealth the twenty-third.

(L. S.)

JAMES WOOD.

New-Kent Jockey Club Races,

COMMENCE the first Tuesday in November, free for any horse, mare, or gelding. The terms are as follows: Each member pay to the secretary of the said club, one guinea preceding each race, for the term of three years—each person starting a horse is to pay three guineas, including his subscription, on entering the said horse. The rules to be the same of those which have governed the late established club at this place.

September 26, 1798.

To be Sold,

For Cash or Good Bonds,

About 500 Acres of Land,

BEING in James City county, on Skimino creek—one corner of said land within a few hundred yards of York river, 4 miles distant from Williamsburg; a part (perhaps 200 acres) has been cleared, the remainder well set with timber and fire wood. Its situation for fish crabs, and oysters, is not surpassed by any on the river. The creek which bounds it on the east affords a delightful marsh for grazing. I am informed that a considerable stock may be supported there from this source alone. Of the quality of the soil, I cannot speak with certainty, having been but seldom on the land, and then in haste, though I believe it to agree in this respect like other lands. Residing at a distance from the above described land, makes me anxious to dispose of it, for which reason, it will be sold on the most moderate terms: They may be known by application to the subscriber—who wishes to rent out, for one or more years, a lot and houses in Cumberland town, New Kent county. The houses have been used in the mercantile way, and are well adapted to the accommodation of a merchant. They are in good repair. Possession may be had the first day of October next. A more particular description is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed that any person inclined to Rent, would first view the premises. The terms will be made known by

JOHN D WATKINS.

Cumberland, New Kent county, September 4, 1798. (6w)

MARSHALL and SYME,

HAVE FOR WHOLE-SALE,

At their Store, in the Cross street, leading to Shockoe Warehouse,

LINENS;
Oznaburgs;
Russia and brown sheeting;
Checks;
Printed linen and muslin handkerchiefs;
Silk handkerchiefs;
Plain, worked and book muslin;
Manchester goods;
Calicoes;
Dimities;
Ginghams;
Printed books;
A variety of haberdashery and millinery goods;
Felt, castor and beaver hats;
Boots and shoes;
A general assortment of ironmongery, hardware and cutlery.
Ditto of saddlery;
Ditto of cast iron goods;
Window Glass and glass-ware;
Gun-powder;
Draught and bottled porter;
Dry painters colors;
And a variety of other articles suitable for the season.

Richmond, July 23, 1798. (4w)

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Amherst county, a grey mare, about six years old, long mane and tail, branded on the near shoulder something resembling an A. though hard to be discovered, both hind legs and off fore leg white, some small lumps upon her back, and old sores upon some of her feet Appraised to twenty pounds.

WILLIAM ALFORD.

May 14, 1798. (†)

THE ABRIDGMENT OF THE VIRGINIA LAWS,

IS JUST PUBLISHED,

AND READY TO BE DELIVERED TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A FEW COPIES FOR SALE.

Richmond, June 25, 1798.

SADDLERY.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just received, and is now opening at his Saddlery Store, in this city, a large and elegant Assortment of well bought

SADDLERY,

CONSISTING OF—

MENS', womens', and chair saddle trees;
Plated, polished, and tinned bridle bitts;
Stirrup irons, buckles, slides, and tips, of various patterns and newest taste;
Worsted and linen surcingle, girth, straining and boot webs, of all kinds, elegantly striped and figured;
Turkey stripe, swan skin, cross-bar'd, plain and fancy stripes, for saddle cloths;
Hair plush of different colors;
Plated and brass coach and chair harness mountings;
Clouts and tacks of all sizes.
Secret, steel and brass locks, for saddle-bags and portmanteaus;
Horsemans' pistols, with brass barrels and mountings;
Ladies and gentlemens' silver, plated, and brass mounted switch, loaded and trumpet whips;
Plain and fancy, plated and steel spurs, of various and elegant patterns:
Red and green morocco leather, sheep and lamb skins for writing;
Shot belts, boot garters, and spur leathers;
Dog collars and chains;
Saddlers tools of every description;
Worsted bindings and ferrettings of different colors;
Curry and mane combs;
Brushes and spunges, &c &c.

He continues still to carry on his business as usual in all its various branches, and has now on hand,

SADDLES and BRIDLES,

Plain and mounted of all kinds:
Phaeton and chair harness;
Draught collars;
Waggoners whips, &c. &c. all of which is offered to the public on moderate terms, by

JOHN M'ENERY.

Richmond, August 10, 1798. (3m)

N. B. The highest price in cash will be given for good BEAR-SKINS.

BOOKER's

PATENT THRESHING MACHINE.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Subscriber has prepared the principal portable parts for a considerable number of his Threshing Machines, and those gentlemen that make early application, need not fear a disappointment.

The improvements lately made, are so considerable, that the last four feet Drum Machine he built, has Threshed twenty-two bushels of wheat in an hour. He considers the substituting a raw hide band for a rope, to be of great advantage, as one of the former will last as long as ten of the latter, while the cost of each will be nearly the same; For ready communications, as well as other conveniences, he will fix himself in the city of Richmond by the first of January next, to which place he desires all orders to be addressed to him or Mr. Robert Pollard. His prices are as follows:

For building a three feet Drum Machine complete, including Drum, Wheels Whirls, Nuts, Irons, Bands and Licese,	80 pos 1
A four feet Drum Machine,	94
A five feet ditto,	106

The Plank, Scantling, Nails, and Board for the Workmen, to be found by the Employer, who must also be at the expence of carrying the small Machinery from Richmond to the place where it is to be erected; the weight whereof will be from 250 lb. to 400 lb. according to size Half the charge of Building is expected on engaging, the balance when the work is finished.

The portable Machinery being the parts most necessary to be executed with care and exactness, the Subscriber will prepare a considerable number more than he may probably use himself, and will be ready to furnish any such persons as may choose to build machines themselves, or employ other workmen, at the following rates:

For the Drum-Wheels, Whirls, and all the Nuts finished for a Drum Machine,	9 Dolls
Four feet ditto,	10
Five feet ditto,	11
Irons for a three feet ditto,	12
Four feet ditto,	15
Five feet ditto,	18
Raw-Hide Bands at 1s. 2d. per lb.	
License prices are, for a three feet Drum Machine,	14
Four feet ditto,	18
Five feet ditto,	21

WILLIAM BOOKER.

Richmond, December 26, 1797.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the Subscriber, on reasonable terms THE FOLLOWING

GOODS;

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL

German Linens—viz.

Oznaburgs, Brown Hempen, Bed-Ticking, Oil-Cloth.

Ironmongery.

Mill-Saws, Hand do. Plane Irons, Chissels, Gouges, Draw-Knives, Coffee Mills, Screw-Augers, Gimblets, Compasses, Trowels, Mark-Drawers Wafel-Irons

Hollow-Glass.

Decanters plain and cut, Cage Glasses, Medicine Phials, Tumblers plain and cut, Wine Glasses do.

Nurenburg Goods.

Among which are a great variety of Childrens' Toys, Snuff Boxes, Black Led Pencils, Slates and slate Pencils Cloth Brushes, &c. &c.

—Likewise—

A large assortment of Looking Glasses, Violins and Violin Strings.

JAMES THOMPSON

Richmond, March 27, 1798. (tf)

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Bulfield, in Hanover, a likely negro man by the name of BILLY who calls himself Billy Weeks. He is a very tall slender, but well made man, about 30 years of age is extremely artful, and speaks rather rapidly, using many words, which occasions him sometimes to stammer—He has a placid, agreeable countenance bespeaking honesty and good conduct—He had on a dark coloured coat and breeches, quite new, but as he has a variety of cloaths, he will of course occasionally change them. He was purchased last June of Richard H. Corbin, Esq. of Middlesex, where he has a wife, and to see whom, he was permitten to go before Christmas, and has never returned. He has been seen in Richmond, and also in the neighborhood of Bulfield. It is probable he is lurking about Mr. Corbin's, near his wife; but he may be in the county of Caroline, near Bulfield, where it is said he has another wife Masters of vessels are warned at their peril not to take him on board. I will give the above reward for the delivery of him to me in Richmond, or to James Johnson, Manager at Bulfield, or ten dollars if secured in jail so that I get him again.

JOHN HOPKINS.

Richmond, March 5, 1798. (10w)

Ran away, about the first of May last, a Negro Man, named

JOHN,

FORMERLY the property of John Ambler, Esq; and is generally called *Ambler's John.*—He is about five feet ten inches high, and about 47 years of age. He has been seen and spoken to several times since he ran away, by Mr. Charles Sneed of this county, and it is very probable that he is now lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Sneed, or in Richmond. Ten Dollars will be paid for delivering the said fellow to me.

A. DAVIS.

Richmond, July 24th, 1798.

N. B. The above fellow has a wife in Hanover, belonging to Mr. Granger, where it is probable he may go

WANTED,

For the ensuing Year,

A MAN of good moral character, capable of teaching youth the Latin and French Languages; and the most essential branches of the Mathematics, Navigation, and surveying. Such an one, coming well recommended, will meet with generous encouragement, by application to the subscriber.

JOHN HEATH.

Springfield, Northumberland county, September 16, 1798. (†)

THE *Professor of Law in the College of William and Mary, will commence his next course of Lectures on the* first *day of* December, *as usual. He proposes to finish it by the 25th of March: as it must be equally disadvantageous and unpleasant to enter in the middle, or at the latter end, of a course, it is presumed that those gentlemen who wish to attend will avail themselves of this communication.*

September 13, 1798.

NOTICE!

ALL *persons having demands against the estate of the late George Mayo, whether by bond, bill or account, are requested to make them known to*

R. CARRINGTON, Adm'or.

Richmond, Sept. 15, 1798. (tf)

NOTICE,

THE Subscribers, Trustees on the estates of James Wardrop, request all those indebted to him to pay their respective balances either to him, or to us, without delay —— The Creditors will also, please observe, that the Twentieth of October, is the last day allowed for acceding to the Trust Deed; so that those who neglect coming forward in time, will be excluded from the benefit thereof. The papers are lodged at our Compting House, Richmond.

CHARLES J. M'MURDO, GEORGE FISHER. } Trustees.

18th Sept. 1798.

Sale of Negroes, Stock, House hold Furniture, &c.

WILL BE SOLD,

AT public, if not previously disposed of, at private Sale, on the first day of January, at Ampthill, upwards of 30 Negroes; the stock of horses cattle, sheep, hogs, plantation utensils, house hold and kitchen furniture, &c. amongst the negroes are some valuable mullers, coopers, and other tradesmen. For terms apply to J. W. at Ampthill or the subscribers, in Richmond.

CHARLES J. M'MURDO
GEORGE FISHER.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Powhatan County, on the 24th of June last, a likely Virginia Born NEGRO WOMAN Named TAMER; rather under middle size; about twenty five years old; has a very yellow complexion and has holes in her Ears, and it is probable she may have put rings in them. She is an excellent spinner and a very good Weaver. Carried with her when she went off a variety of clothes. She is remarkably neat and genteel; stoops in her waist as she walks, and has lost two jaw teeth; the one on the lower side of the right jaw, and the other an upper tooth, on the left side. She was raised down the Country somewhere about the Eastern Shore, and was about 10 years ago, brought into this County, by a Mr. Fisher, who sold her to Mr. John Swann. I expect it is probable she has gone down in the neighborhood where she was raised. I will give the above Reward to any person who will deliver her to me, in the upper end of Powhatan county; or ten dollars to secure her in any gaol, so that I get her again. I forewarn all captains and masters of vessels from taking her on board.

NICHOLAS SPEARS.

Powhatan, August 28, 1798. (5w.)

Philadelphia, June 30th 1798.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

PURSUANT to the act of Congress, passed on the 12th day of June 1798, entitled, "an act respecting Loan Office and final settlement certificates, Indents of interest, and the unfunded or registered debt credited in the books of the Treasury,"

1st. That on the application of the creditors respectively, or their legal attornies at any time after the last day of December in the present year, the *principal sums* of the unfunded or registered debt of the United States credited on the books of the Treasury, or commissioners of Loans will be reimbursed at the Treasury of the United States.

2d That interest upon the unfunded or registered debts aforesaid will cease from and after the last day of December in the present year.

3d. That the creditors respectively will be entitled on requisition to receive from the proper officers of the Treasury certificates of funded three per cent stock, equal to the arrearages of interest due on the debts aforesaid prior to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one.

By order of the Board of Commissioners, of the Sinking Fund.

(6ms) *Edward Jones, Sec'ry.*

Botetourt Court, August, 1798.

Nicah Humphries, Pltf. Against, Thomas Archer, Deft. } Injunction in Chancery.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance, and given security according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, That the said defendant do appear here, on the second Tuesday in December next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months successively, and be published at some church in the parish of Botetourt, and county aforesaid, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the courthouse, in said county.

(A Copy)
Teste,
(8†) W. HITE, D. C. C.

The Subscriber has for sale,
TWO VERY FINE IMPORTED

STALLIONS,

(Now at the Bowling Green)

OF the most approved blood in England; an account of which, with their performance on the turf, will be shewn *from the best authority*, to any gentleman inclined to purchase. A part of the money will be expected when the horses are delivered, and a reasonable credit allowed for the balance.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, August 21, 1798. (tf)

FOR SALE,

The Brick TENEMENT,

IN this city, at present occupied by the Honorable Mr Burnley. It is on the main street, and consists of a two story brick house, with commodious rooms and cellars, a kitchen, smoke-house, and stable and carriage house, together with a small garden under good inclosure. Also, the House and Lot, at present occupied by Mr. Robert Hyde, on the back street, opposite the Hon. Mr. Pendleton, with a small garden under a good enclosure

I wish, also, to sell the two vacant Lots, adjoining Mr Pickett, on the main street, under a good post and railing, and well set with clover. Also, the Lot and Stable, calculated for six horses, with a carriage and cow house, situated on the back street, adjoining the lucern lots of Mrs. Ambler and Mr. Picket.

One third of the purchase money will be required down, one third in six, and one third in twelve months No titles will be made, until entire payment, or satisfactory assurances thereof, shall be received by

JOHN HOPKINS.

Richmond, September 12, 1798. (4w)

At a quarterly court, continued and held for King and Queen county at the courthouse, on Tuesday the 14th of August, 1798.

John M'Donall and John Johnson, surviving partners of John M'Donall and Company, Plffs. Against *John Standard and Susanna, his wife, Defts* } In Chancery.

THE defendant, John Standard, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state—on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, *It is ordered* That the said defendant do appear here, on the first day of November term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of this courthouse.

(A Copy)
Teste,
(8†) ROBERT POLLARD, C. C.

At a quarterly court, continued and held for King and Queen county, at the courthouse, on Tuesday the 14th of August, 1798.

John M'Donall and John Johnson, surviving partners of John M'Donall and Co. Plffs. Against *Charles Collier, survivor of Catharine Collier, and Charles Collier, executrix and executor of John Collier, dec. and Joseph Collier, Francis Collier, and Benjamin Collier, Dffs.* } In Chancery.

THE defendant, Charles Collier, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state—on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here, on the first day of November term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of this court house.

(A Copy)
Teste,
(8†) ROBERT POLLARD, C. C.

Pittsylvania County, August Court, 1798.

James Smith and Company, Pltfs Against, James Cox and Randolph M'Daniel, dfts } In Chancery.

THE defendant, James Cox, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state—on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, IT IS ORDERED, That the said defendant, James Cox, do appear here on the 2d day in November term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in one of the Virginia Gazettes, for two months successively, and be posted up at the front door of the court house of the said county, on two several court days.

(A Copy)
Teste,
WILL TUNSTALL, C. P. C.

VIRGINIA:
In the High Court of Chancery.

Between
Douglas and Shaw, joint merchants and partners, Pltfs
And
John Boyd, John Ker, and Colin Douglas, late joint merchants and partners, trading under the firm of Boyd and Ker, and James Campbell, Robert Gamble, and James Brown Defts.

THE defendants, John Boyd, John Ker, and Colin Douglas, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country—on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the capitol, in the said city.

(A Copy)
Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

FOR SALE,

A New Double Geared MILL.

WITH 12¼ acres of land, lying in the county of Henrico, five miles below Richmond, and one from James river, adjoining the land of William Randolph, of Wilton, and Col. William Heth—a good dwelling house lately repaired, at the mills, which will accommodate a small family. This mill is situated on a never failing stream, and watered by a canal which has stood the greatest freshes, without damage, there being no danger of her ever being *blown* up by floods of water. This mill was set to work in January last, and has ground upwards of six hundred barrels of corn, all country grist. A great bargain may be had in this property, as my state of health will not allow me to pay that attention to business which it requires. The many local advantages attending this property, make it unnecessary to give any further description. Persons wishing to purchase will view the premises, and judge for themselves. One third of the purchase money will be expected in hand, one third in eighteen months, and the remainder in two years. Interest from the date will be required, if not punctually paid. A security on the property to insure payment will be taken, and an undoubted title will be given.

HALES SHARPE.

Henrico county, Four-Mile-Creek, August 2, 1798. (tf)

PRINTED BY AUG: DAVIS,
PRINTER FOR THE PUBLIC

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, &c. EXTRAORDINARY.

RICHMOND: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1798.

THE CONDUCT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE TOWARDS THE REPUBLIC OF GENEVA.

Translated from the French—By a Citizen of Trenton.

TO MR. GALLATIN,

A Member of the House of Representatives of the UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA, *for the State of Pennsylvania.*

SIR,

TO whom could I, with more propriety, present a picture of the crimes of the French Directory towards the republic of Geneva, than to one of my countrymen, to a citizen of Geneva, who is now placed in a conspicuous station among the Representatives of the United States of America? Your success in your adopted country, assuredly has not extinguished your affection for that in which you first drew breath, for that where your talents received, in a liberal education, a developement to which you owe your elevation. The name of Geneva must awaken in you sentiments of gratitude and love; and the base persecutions she has undergone, cannot but excite your indignation.

I was particularly determined to address this little tract to you, upon reading the speech you delivered in Congress, the 19th of April last. It seems, sir, that you still entertain doubts as to the gradual, but unvarying progress of the government of France in her usurpations.* You still regard as *matter of speculation*, her schemes of invasion, her unbridled ambition, the art with which she takes advantage of every circumstance, to sow disunion and propagate her principles among the people she wishes to subjugate, and the plan, from which she has not for one moment departed, of reducing under her power, indiscriminately, her friends and her enemies, at first deceiving them by negociations and treaties, and afterwards availing herself of the most frivolous pretexts to break them. She continually brings to mind this saying of Titus Livius:

Perfidis nunquam causa deficiet cur pactis non stent.

Perfidious men never want a pretext for violating their engagements.

In my state of ignorance of the true grounds of the dispute between the two parties in America, I shall take care not to pass a hasty and unadvised judgment upon them. But if you have supposed that you saw in the French the true friends of liberty; if you have taken the declarations of the Directory, for the principles of their conduct; if you imagine, that they are the protectors of weakness, and the defenders of the interests of mankind; if you judge them by your wishes, and if you measure your hopes by their promises, read this pamphlet. See how they have just dissolved a small state, whose independence they had engaged by the most solemn treaties to respect. Follow them through the complication of those base transactions. Here there is no great political interest to dazzle the understanding. It is not a Cromwell who usurps a throne; it is a forger who compels a feeble man, with a dagger at his throat, to make a conveyance of his property, and then boasts of the lawfulness of his title. I do not know, sir, what direct consequence you will be able to draw from this recital, in relation to the French policy in America; but you will at least see, that you must, in regard to France, count for nothing, either justice, or generosity, or the most sacred engagements; and that in the use of her means, she is more audacious, more regardless of morality, and especially more fraudulent and more false, than all which has to the present time disgraced the most scandalous and iniquitous reigns of kings. Yes, when we turn from the political faith and turpitude of the French Directory, Machiavel appears a prodigy in virtue, and the cabinet of Philip II. becomes the sanctuary of good faith.

I confine myself to facts alone: I say little of individuals; I might, perhaps, mistake as to their character; but I cannot be deceived as to their system. It is of no importance what is the character of such a Director or such a Minister; they all are what circumstances make them. Such will men become when the government is disorganized and the laws overturned. Such will be this or that individual, who is now irreproachable, if he should be placed in that state of disorder which is fatal only to honesty, while it offers all favorable chances for the commission of crimes. Behold, sir, what appears to me important to be known by a man, who, happily situated as you are, may exert his influence over a great nation, and preserve it from that subversion, where the leaders so rarely retain their integrity, and where the smallest loss they can sustain is often that of their fortunes and their lives.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most humble,

And most obedient Servant,

D. CHAUVET.

Kensington (near London) 22d of June, 1798.

THE CONDUCT, &c

THE small Republic of Geneva, is just swallowed up in the immense whirlpool of the French Republic. On a theatre still covered with blood, and after conquests which have changed the state of the greatest powers, this event appears too small a matter to command the attention of Europe. But tho' it may not be interesting from its greatness, it becomes so from other considerations. The less this republic appears important, the more the perseverance of the French Directory, in order to conquer it, must astonish us: we are often disposed to pardon political crimes, when they are committed for the attainment of a great object; but a succession of perfidious and crafty proceedings, a tissue of sworn alliances and violated oaths, in order to seize upon a small city without territory; a policy so wicked, pursued with such obstinacy, to accomplish an object so trifling, certainly merit the attention of all those who wish to be fully informed as to the true character and future designs of the French republic.

Nothing can be more striking than the contrast of the flourishing condition of Geneva, under the kings of France, and its state of wretchedness and oppression under the French republic. Louis XIV. in all the pride of his despotism, was tender of the independence of this city, although she had dared to open an asylum for the French fugitives, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes; he would have feared to tarnish his glory by using his colossal power against the feeblest of his neighbors; the little republic had permission to exist to flourish by the side of the great monarchy, to enrich itself upon the losses of France, and receive subjects who were considered as rebels. It is well known to what a degree of prosperity this city had arrived by commerce, by learning, by liberty, by that love of country which the Genevans carried even to enthusiasm. She had gained to herself in Europe a name far superior to her extent and her resources. There was scarcely a single branch of literature and philosophy, in which she had not furnished some illustrious men.

After the birth of the French republic, Geneva, one would think, ought on all accounts to enjoy still greater security. So much apparent respect for the rights of man! so many protestations in favour of the independence of the people! such a predilection for popular governments! Was not all this a snare? Had ancient liberty any cause to tremble at the voice of these enthusiasts, who in the fervor of a new zeal, spoke only of setting all nations free? Nevertheless these pretended republicans could not bear the existence of a little republic; these pretended avengers of the crimes of kings have destroyed that independence, against which kings had not aimed a blow.

Details now become necessary. To render them complete, we should be obliged to follow the French government through the labyrinth of its intrigues, of its perfidies; but I shall content myself with shewing, that it has never lost sight of the acquisition of Geneva, either by open conquest or a fraudulent union. If this scheme has ever for a moment been abandoned, it was soon revived. Of this the following facts furnish abundant proof.

At the time of the invasion of Savoy, by the French army, Geneva obtained a reinforcement of 1200 men from the Canton of Berne. This precaution, stipulated by treaties, and intended solely for purposes of defence, had been carried into effect in the preceeding wars, and did not give the least umbrage. But the committee of public safety had their secret views; the neutrality of Geneva embarrassed them; the possession of this city appeared of importance for two reasons; to obtain an influence over Switzerland, of which this city is the key on the side of the Alps, and to secure the new conquest of Savoy. When the committee of public safety saw that the Genevans were determined to preserve a neutrality, they pretended to be offended at their calling in the Swiss, as an offensive precaution; they ordered General Montesquieu to commence the siege of the city. It was deemed necessary to deprive Geneva of her liberty, to prove that she had done wrong in meditating its defence.

General Montesquieu having entered into a negociation with the Genevans, was ashamed to participate in such flagrant injustice. They gave him convincing proofs that he was only the instrument of the vengeance of a man who was then all powerful in the party of the Gironde. He gave this information to the committee of public safety; he represented to them that France ought not to begin her republican career, by the destruction of a republican ally whose conduct was irreproachable. At that period, considerations of this nature still had weight; they still felt the necessity of paying some deference to the public opinion. They permitted him to sign a treaty of peace with Geneva; but he was immediately sacrificed. Obliged to acknowledge the independence of Geneva, they revenged themselves on him who had disappointed them of their prey, and added to it an act of perfidy, by refusing to ratify the treaty signed by their plenipotentiary; this too, after the Genevans had on their part fulfilled the condition of it, and by sending back the 1200 Swiss, had rendered themselves incapable of continuing their resistance. They were obliged to dissemble their resentment; but from that time they were able to form a correct judgment as to the views of the French government.

On abandoning open force, the French ministry had recourse to intrigue, in order to accomplish their object. They applied themselves industriously at Geneva, to form a party which would demand the union of the small republic to France. For this purpose, but a few followers were necessary, whom they would have represented to all Europe as constituting the nation; whilst the great body of the citizens, accused with aristocracy, would have been denounced as the oppressors of liberty. Geneva was from that time preyed upon by a crowd of emissaries and agitators, who continually succeeded one another. When their machinations became too public, and they were denounced to the French resident, he ordered the unskilful intriguers to withdraw; but others soon succeeded and pursued the same system with less noise.

The principal agent of France, astonished at his want of success, resolved to destroy the government, and deliver up Geneva to a state of anarchy. The disorder inseparable from a revolution, would necessarily furnish opportunities favorable to his views. While the administration was in respectable hands, he could hope for nothing; but if he could throw it into the hands of the popular club, he would have a prospect of directing it. He privately inflames, by his promises, a very small body of democrats, who were styled *Levellers*; an insurrection takes place: the government could have repressed it with ease; but they knew that every thing was directed by France; that the troops at the gates of Geneva were ready to enter; they were fearful of bringing on a quarrel; they submitted rather than risk their independence. The councils were changed; the administration was given to the *Levellers*.

The object of this insurrection still remained unaccomplished. The Levellers, become masters, were as zealous for Genevan independence as the other citizens. With all possible solemnity they took an oath to preserve it. General Kellerman, who was near the city with a detachment of his army, came into it under a pretence of congratulating it on this revolution; but he in fact flattered himself that his presence would encourge the partizans of France to demand the union. With this view he visited all the popular clubs; he and his officers lavished upon them the most seducing caresses; some of them, affecting a double intoxication of wine and of sentiment, made open attempts; whilst the General, always reserved, kept himself prepared for every event. One of them imprudently said, that he did not ask the Genevans to unite with France, but he begged them to permit France to unite with them: *You are old soldiers of liberty*, said he, *we want you to direct our infancy.** Kellerman was astonished. He did not find a single partizan; on the contrary, every body in Geneva talked to him of *country and independence*; this cry was incessantly sounded in his ears. He was doubtless unwilling to participate in transactions so odious as those they expected from him; and his report completely undeceived the French government.

They appeared to abandon the scheme of forcing the union of Geneva. Amidst the torrent of events which pressed upon them, they gave but a subordinate attention to this object. But Soulavie, an agent of France, who was at Geneva in 1794, in quality of resident, a man known only by his crimes, a priest of infamous character, the author of some obscene performances, resumed the design of triumphing over the independence of Geneva, and of acquiring new merit by the commission of crimes which had at least the glare of ambition. By means of some perverse men, he organized a new insurrection. Under pretence of an aristocratic plot, he set on foot two clubs known by their violence and audacity: they were composed of men, who having lost every habit of industry in the idleness of the revolution, waited only for an opportunity to plunder. The insurrection takes place at midnight; the government, weakened by divisions remains inactive; eight hundred citizens are disarmed and dragged to the prisons; the others, intimidated, dare not think of defence, for fear of redoubling the fury of the clubs against those unfortunate hostages. A revolutionary tribunal begins a series of horrible judgments; confiscations accompany assassinations; and the republic is covered with blood and pollution.

In the midst of these horrors, not one voice is heard for the union with France. Soulavie, disconcerted, endeavours to provoke the commission of crimes, as if for revenge, because Geneva still eludes his enterprizes.

The fall of Robespierre, which happened soon after, and the change of system in France, put an end to the fury of the Jacobins at Geneva; the government resumed its usual course. Soulavie was denounced; his wicked attempts were clearly proved against him; he was recalled; he was even put in arrest; they feigned to institute a prosecution against him; but the object he had in view gave a favorable colouring to his crime; and they did not wish to discourage those who would pursue the same line of conduct. Soulavie went unpunished.

ADET, who was sent to supply his place, at first insured by his conduct some degree of confidence; whether he better knew how to dissemble his views or whether circumstances were less favorable to him, he suffered the republic to take breath; it was even thought that France had abandoned her schemes against Geneva. Reybaz the Genevian minister at Paris, a wise and able man, obtained a personal consideration which removed all difficulties from the concerns of the small, with the great republic. The National Assembly gave him a solemn audience. The Genevan flag was associated with the American flag. The Directory seemed to do themselves honor by all the distinctions which they granted to the weakest power in Europe. In raising it to an equality, they would appear to elevate themselves. They wished to have it believed that the republican character consecrated that small nation in their eyes, and that power itself could never overleap the circle traced by the hand of liberty and justice.

All this pageantry was intended only to deceive. They began to form schemes against Switzerland; but the time for their execution had not yet arrived; it was necessary to lull the Helvetic governments to sleep, that they might be found defenceless at the moment of attack. The first circumstance which alarmed the Genevans as to the intentions of the Directory, was an imperious requisition, addressed to the councils, to recall Reybaz, without alledging any complaint against him. What was his offence? He had learned, by certain information, that Lactoix, minister for foreign affairs, did not dissemble, that Geneva, sooner or later, must belong to France. Reybaz communicated to the government of Geneva what it would have been treasonable in him to conceal. By some indiscretion, the Resident of France at Geneva became acquainted with this letter of Reybaz; thence his disgrace with the Directory, and the order he soon after received to quit Paris.

From this moment Geneva had but an unquiet and precarious existence; her commerce was harrassed; her government fettered; her communication interrupted; her subsistence cut off. Batteries were erected on the two banks of the lake. They exacted extravagant duties on every thing going in or out of Geneva. Under a pretext of hindering a contraband trade with France, the the Genevans were confined within their walls, and subject to a thousand vexations. They could not stir from the city, they could not visit their country seats, without being furnished with passports; want threatened them on all sides. It is evident that by these hostile and injurious proceedings they hoped to render the people weary of their independence, and reduce them to look upon it as a misfortune. It is thus that a powerful man, who wishes to add to his domain, and oblige a feeble and poor neighbor to sell the ancient inheritance of his fathers, has recourse to a thousand odious measures, and by besieging him with troubles, perplexities and terrors, at length banishes him from his miserable abode.

The Genevans presented to the directory a forcible and affecting address, in which they gave a true picture of these vexations. This address remained unanswered, and the vexations were augmented. They flattered themselves that a deputation would have greater weight. The first magistrate of the republic was one of the deputies. *But when the Directory meditate an injury, they render themselves inaccessible to complaint.* Instead of the audience they had solicited, they learned that the order for their departure was signed. They had the prudence not to expose the republic to this affront; they returned in despair. The interdictions then became more severe; the city was blockaded; no body was allowed to go in or out. A nurse who was carrying into Geneva, not provisions, but an infant to its father, wished to enter, notwithstanding the prohibition; a shot overtook her, she fell expiring. Every day brought with it disastrous scenes. They finally would not grant any more passports; they were particularly refused to the merchants, that misery might force the artist to demand the union. In the mean time military companies entered Geneva, and travelled the city without obstruction. All the French were received there, and continued there at perfect liberty; while in the French territory the Genevans were treated as enemies.

At length the invasion of Switzerland was now to be accomplished. The Directory were more impatient than ever to become masters of Geneva; but they disliked an open enterprize, it was convenient to them to save appearances; they however resolved to hasten their measures. Felix Desportes was the Resident of France at Geneva: deceitful, cunning, above all scruples, ready at making promises, capable of using any means, he had placed his personal glory in bringing about the destruction of the republic. He held several assemblies of citizens at his house: to the artist he promised new establishments for work, and provisions at a low price; to the merchants, that Geneva should become the centre of an extensive commerce, and that two millions should be advanced to them for their enterprizes; to the ministers of religion, whom he assured that France was recovered from her anti-religious mania, that means should be used for preserving public worship; to the men of letters, that France would be interested to employ them in the new seminaries of education. He gave the wealthy citizens to understand that they should be no longer subjected to despicable men, and to revolutions of which they were always the victims. He represented to the revolutionizers, that they would have the entire confidence of the French government. He set before all classes a most flattering picture of their future lot, should the union be consented to; but if that were refused they were to expect incalculable evils. They had only to choose for themselves between abundance, pleasures and security on one hand, and misery, distress and devastation on the other. On one day, he announced, that the troops had arrived in the neighborhood. On the next, that General Brune had received his orders. He conjured the Genevans by his affection for them to prevent the misfortunes attending a conquest; he pitied them, he considered their situation, he wished to save them; but he was about to leave them, and after his departure there would be no hope for them, the means of reconciliation would no longer exist.

His seducements and threats were ineffectual; all classes of the state held the same language to him: *We will neither betray nor sell our country.* Such was as the uniform answer of all the citizens. Even the members of the Revolutionary Club, enthusiastic in the cause of France, as soon as their independence was attacked, declared themselves its supporters. Lest misery should create partizans for the union, contributions to assist the unfortunate were multiplied. They confined themselves to the use of the most simple necessaries, that no person should want them. Bonds of brotherhood united all the Genevans, the safety of their country was become the sole sentiment, the sole desire, the sole object of all.

The Administrative Council, finding itself too weak at this difficult juncture, dared not continue solely charged with the responsibility of government. They proposed to the Sovereign Council, the formation of an Extraordinary Committee, to be composed of all the public officers; and that this committee should be vested, for a limited time, with a species of dictatorship. This committee, furnished with the most extensive powers, treated more directly with the resident of France, and represented to him all the past declarations, all the engagements entered into with Geneva, all the motives of justice, interest and honor, which ought to induce the French republic to be faithful to its promises.

At this period they thought they saw a ray of hope: the proclamation of General Brune, dated the 10th of March, had just appeared; he there repelled, as an arrant calumny, the supposition of a *scheme for conquering* any part of Switzerland.—*The French Republic*, said the General, *does not wish to appropriate to itself anything which belongs to the Helvetic confederacy.* Besides this, they wrote from Paris, that this enterprize of the Directory was universally blamed; that its members were divided on this point; and that Geneva might yet be saved, if some incident did not give the French possession of it before the expiration of Merlin's presidency.

This apparent calm was soon disturbed by alarms of another kind. The Genevans were overwhelmed with consternation at the horrible crimes the French army committed in Switzerland: they forgot their own past calamities to weep over those to which their most intimate friends and allies were delivered up: they wished to fly to their assistance, and share their dangers; but they themselves were surrounded by French troops, and in a situation which imposed silence upon their wishes.

The intrigues of the Resident soon brought them back to a view of their own situation; they saw with trembling the catastrophe which approached them, and tried one last effort to make the Directory listen to their remonstrances; but the Direc-

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"* *The Committee were told, that if we did not resist, France would go on, step by step, in her course of aggressions against this country. This is mere matter of speculation. It is possible France may go on in this way. Let us not, however, act on speculative grounds, but examine our present situation, and if better than war, let us keep it.*" Speech of Mr. Gallatin, in the House of Representatives, taken from the Philadelphia Daily Adverser of April 18th, 1798.

* At one of the most popular clubs, a man animated with republican enthusiasm pressed him to drink from a cup he presented to him: *it will be sacred in your eyes*, said he, *when you know that it is a gift of J. J. Rousseau; you will not believe that men who drink out of this cup will ever betray their country and abandon its independence.*

ey had resolved to shut their ears against all complaints. In a declaration, calculated to soften this haughty diwan, an offer was made to submit to all the arrangements, to every wish of the French government, to make every sacrifice which could be exacted from them, *under the sole reserve of political independence*, under the sole condition that they should remain the Genevan people ‡ The Resident was shocked at the tone of this note; he considered it as a solemn *protestation* against the union, and such he himself called it: he foretold that the Directory would not give it an answer and none was given. The Directory are accessible to submissions alone; and at the very time that they receive, with so much parade, the seditious complaints of some discontented persons against the freest governments; they are deaf to the voice of a people, who appeal to the most solemn treaties for what they hold most dear.

The Resident accused the Committee of affected delays; he was constantly repeating that five sixths of the nation wished to unite with France, and that the government alone was opposed to it. They offered to convene the Sovereign Council, and to cause the national will to be declared. But the Resident, who knew how far he might depend on the sentiments of the people, did not wish to give himself so formal a lie. He refused a proof so simple, so decisive, so proper to justify every thing he had done, should the national wish be expressed in favor of France. But the refusal to consult the Council, acknowledged by the constitution of Geneva as the sovereign of the state, is a complete demonstration of the falsehood of the Resident's assertions — Let the Directory proclaim in Europe that the Genevans desired the union; it will always be a sufficient answer to say, that the Directory were requested to submit this question to the decision of the Sovereign Council, and that this request was rejected. §

One is tired of following him along this crooked path, this labyrinth of falsehoods and intrigues. He published a manifesto containing thirty-two grievances, which were stated to be sufficient grounds for the conquest of Geneva These thirty-two grievances called to mind the fable of the wolf and the lamb; there was not one of them that did not cover him with ridicule and shame. The heaviest of them all was a pretended insult upon his flag, which had been spotted with ink: Notwithstanding all enquiries, it was impossible to discover the author of this weighty offence: or rather, he might have been found out with too much ease; Desportes knew him better than any one. He no doubt made a merit with the Directory of this invention, and he did not delay recurring to other calumnies to furnish himself with a pretext for employing force, after having exhausted all the means of seduction and perfidy.

He addressed to the government a thundering note, in which he complained that his house was besieged by vile and blood-thirsty men; that they had a design upon his life; that the hirelings of England were at work with impunity, and braved the authority of the magistrates; that infamous libels against France ‖ were tolerated, and that he should be obliged to take measures to maintain the dignity of the Great Nation.

The next day, Sunday the 15th of April, while the citizens were assembled for the purpose of continuing the powers of the Committee, several companies of French soldiers advanced to the gates of Geneva to go about the city, as had been customary, under the public faith. But instead of passing as usual, after they had entered at three gates, to the number of sixteen hundred men, the last battalions made themselves masters of the gates, the others spread through the public places, seized the avenues to the town-hall, and cut off the communication between the different quarters. The Resident, who had directed these proceedings, went from place to place, telling the citizens not to be alarmed, that he had discovered an atrocious plot, and that his only object was to save Geneva from the horrors of anarchy ¶

‡ In the two or three days which immediately followed the establishment of the Committee, the Resident, who had formed favorable ideas as to their result, adopted a system of mildness in the execution of the commercial prohibitions: he remitted considerable seizures made in divers places on watch merchants, who had attempted to send out watches to be carried to the fair of Frankfort, but as soon as he received this note, the prohibitory rigor recommenced; he even obliged the merchants, whose goods had been restored, to bring them back, that they might be kept under sequestration until they should be confiscated.

§ In the same manner many other people have been united to the French Republic: *The small republic of Mulhausen*, said one of the Journalists of the Directory to the Genevans, *felt that it was her interest to break down the useless barriers which separated her from a nation no less free than herself; she requested and obtained her union with the Great Republic.* I was at Mulhausen, answered an eye-witness, *and I still weep over her: know, that those unfortunates, after sustaining, with the most angelic resignation, a blockade of two years; after having shared their sustenance like brothers, even to the last morsel of bread; deprived also of wood, they were seen to carry their moveables into the public square, and divide them among one another, to cook their last meal.* Behold what the French call *a voluntary surrender*!

‖ The Resident thus termed the writings published by the Genevans in defence of their rights The very day before the publication of the note, appeared a pamphlet, in which the author set forth to his fellow-citizens the advantages of independence to their country: the Resident particularly alluded to this in his note Another pamphlet had been published some time before, to shew that it was the interest even of the French to preserve Geneva in her present state: they were solicited, in the name of their own glory, to abandon the scheme of seizing her. *Make Geneva*, added the author, *a monument of your moderation; make it a cottage in the park of the Lord; for here, it will be said, a great nation, which is also a magnanimous nation; for it respects weakness. And if you persist in desiring us, you will finally have us; but will you obtain Geneva? No, you will acquire only walls and beggars.* All these efforts were fruitless; they would not even admit the word in the French journals; these are open only to what the Directory please.

¶ On the entrance of the French into the city, a member of the Committee went in haste to the Resident's house, to know why the troops had been brought in; and asked him if he had not promised that none should enter while he had friendly communications with the Committee. *They trifled with me by their delays*, answered he indiscreetly, *and I will no longer be their dupe.* Here then is the true reason why the plot was invented.

It may not be useless to desire the Jacobins *of other countries to observe, that the first act of authority which the French Generals exercised on their entrance into Geneva, was shutting up the two clubs of* Genevan Jacobins, *and placing seals upon them. Nevertheless, these were the persons who for six years had been incessantly extolling the principles and victories of the* Great Nation.

At the same time he sent to the government a kind of manifesto, which would have been deemed the dictates of madness, if one had not known that this apparent rage was the only means of coloring over the violation of treaties. "Treason is at "work within your walls and you are silent, inac-"tive! are you also beset by terrors? does it render "you deaf to those cries of death which chill your "fellow-citizens with fear? Monsters whom I "have already denounced to you, plan in their "haunts the most frightful disorders. They have "laid a plot for the dissolution of the General "Council on this day; the Residence was to be "attacked; an attempt was to be made against my "person; their outrages against the sacred colors of "the Great Nation were to be recommenced." &c. &c.

Geneva had never been more free from disorder; there was no agitation, except in the hearts of the citizens. Their country's danger had suspended all animosities. All rallied round the laws and the magistrates So far from those *cries of death*, even the cries of grief were stifled through fear; at home every family was a prey to affliction, and the most unimportant incidents were dreaded. The pretended conspiracy is a fable too delpicable to merit refutation. Surrounded by the French, without a place of refuge, without forces, without any means of escape, what could the conspirators hope, what could they do? could they for a moment rely on the success of so mad a scheme? But even the Minister himself did not speak of this absurd imposture the next day; he never prosecuted any of the pretended conspirators, who had projected such heinous crimes; he threw into the fire all the copies of this odious manifesto; he no doubt wished to obliterate the remembrance of it; but it is reduced to a certainty, that a conspiracy did exist in Genava, and that it was headed by the Minister of France. The Directory have worn threadbare these infamous diplomatic means; they have wearied Europe with these injurious imputations, with these pretended plots. They do not even endeavor to give their stories the appearance of probability; absurdities the most gross do not make them blush. Power cloaks every thing. Yes: it cloaks every thing for a moment; but the equitable hand of posterity is advancing, and will exhibit every thing in its true light. In vain Nero casts a poniard at the feet of Agrippina's messenger, to furnish himself with a pretext for cutting his mother's throat. The senate give him thanks; Rome receives him in triumph. But in the midst of power and of honors his throne totters and his purple is stained with infamy.

The members of the Extraordinary Committee called together to deliberate at this alarming period, made their way with difficulty into the town-hall through a crowd of dragoons and huffars, who had seized the post What deliberation! what freedom! neither votes nor voters were counted. It was no more than a vain ceremony. The assembly, which when complete amounted to one hundred and thirty persons was reduced to almost the half of that number. About thirty voted for the union; the rest were silent. Indignation, rage and despair filled every heart: nothing can be more frightful than the picture of this general consternation, the men preserved a profound silence; the women were dissolved in tears. The churches, on this day consecrated to divine service, were filled with extraordinary crouds; the public prayers were disturbed by groans and lamentations. It was as the last protestation of weakness overborne and crushed. Some of the French officers themselves exclaimed that they had been deceived, that they had been made the instruments of an act of flagrant injustice.

"Citizen Directors, Geneva is now joyful and "happy, her union with the French republic was "unanimously declared yesterday. A solemn de-"putation, preceded by a crowd of citizens, who "made the air resound with the cries of *Long live "the Great Nation! long live the Executive Di-"rectory!* came to announce this resolution to me. "I have in your name accepted the wishes of the "Genevan people."

Such is the beginning of the letter from the Resident Desportes to the Directory. He was obliged to speak thus to please them. It is thus that Europe is informed by the public writings of the French diplomatic agents. Behold here a new instance of her fidelity, her generosity, her candor. The whole letter is a string of falsehoods; and when he attempted to palliate them to those who expressed their astonishment to him, he used reasons, which served to render the Directory still more odious.

After the taking of the city the Genevans consented to a kind of capitulation or agreement, in order to save, if possible, a few planks from their wreck. But what confidence could they repose in a treaty founded on the violation of all other treaties? in a treaty which begins with the most manifest imposture, in speaking of *the desire of the Genevan people to unite with France.* The Directory, to satisfy a mean revenge, have excluded three citizens of Geneva (Du Roveray, D'Ivernois and Mallet Dupan) from the *honor of becoming French citizens.* There is not a single Genevan who did not desire to be exempt, like them, from this sad honor.

This conquest adds about thirty thousand souls to the French republic. She gains a fortified city, where a garrison will serve a double purpose; against Switzerland, which can have only a nominal liberty; and against the Department of Mont Blanc, whose union with France is not more voluntary than that of Geneva.

This city once so happy and so prosperous, will soon lose her character, her manners, her religion, her commerce, her literary establishments; she will soon be only a garrison-place where we shall look for Geneva, but where alas! we shall no more find her. The only hope remaining for her depends on a concurrence of events, which France appears to hasten by her ambition, from which her *allies* have still more to fear than her *enemies.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

June 27, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of an act, passed during the present session of Congress, so much of the act intituled "An Act making further provision for the support "of public credit, and for the redemption of the "public debt"—passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, as bars from settlement or allowance, Certificates, commonly called loan office and final settlement certificate, & Indents of Interests, is suspended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand sand seven hundred and ninety nine.

That on the liquidation and settlement of the said Certificates, and Indents of interest, at the Treasury, the Creditors will be entitled to receive Certificates of funded Three Per Cent Stock equal to the amount of the said Indents, and the arrearages of interest due on their said Certificates, prior to the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

That the principal sums of the said Loan Office and final settlement Certificates, with the interest thereon, since the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, will be discharged after liquidation at the Treasury, by the payment of interest and reimbursement of principal, equal to the sums which would have been payable thereon, if the said Certificates had been subscribed pursuant to the Acts making provision for the debts of the United States, contracted during the war, and by the payment of other sums equal to the market value of the remaining Stock, which would have been created by such subscriptions as aforesaid, which market value will be determined by the Comptroller of the Treasury.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury:

June 28. (6ms.)

SADDLERY.

Just received by the COLUMBIA, from Liverpool, and the, ROBA and BETSEY, from Bristol

SADDLERY,

CONSISTING OF—

MENS', womens', and chair saddle trees;
Plated, polished, and tinned bridle bitts;
Stirrup irons, buckles, slides, and tips, of various patterns and newest taste;
Worsted and linen surcingle, girth, straining and boot webs, of all kinds, elegantly striped and figured;
Turkey stripe, swan skin, cross-bar'd, plain and fancy stripes, for saddle cloths;
Hair plush of different colors;
Plated and brass coach and chair harness mountings;
Clouts and tacks of all sizes.
Secret, steel and brass locks, for saddle-bags and portmanteaus;
Horsemens' pistols, with brass barrels and mountings;
Ladies and gentlemens' silver, plated, and brass mounted switch, loaded and trumpet whips;
Plain and fancy, plated and steel spurs, of various and elegant patterns:
Red and green morocco leather, sheep and lamb skins for welting;
Shot belts, boot garters, and spur leathers;
Dog collars and chains;
Saddlers tools of every description;
Worsted bindings and serretting of different colors;
Curry and mane combs;
Brushes and sponges, &c &c.

He continues still to carry on his business as usual in all its various branches, and has now on hand,

SADDLES and BRIDLES,

Plain and mounted of all kinds:
Phaeton and chair harness;
Draught collars;
Waggoners whips, &c. &c. all of which is offered to the public on moderate terms, by

JOHN M'ENERY.

Richmond, August 10, 1798. (3m)

N. B The highest price in cash will be given for good BEAR-SKINS.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the Subscriber, on reasonable terms
THE FOLLOWING

GOODS;

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

German Linens—viz.

Osnaburgs,	Bed-Ticking,
Brown Hempen,	Oil-Cloth.

Ironmongery.

Mill-Saws,	Screw-Augers,
Hand do.	Gimblets,
Plane-Irons,	Compasses,
Chissels,	Trowels,
Gouges,	Mark-Drawers
Draw-Knives,	Wafel-Irons
Coffee Mills,	

Hollow-Glass.

Decanters plain and cut,	Tumblers plain and cut,
Cage Glasses,	Wine Glasses do.
Medicine Phials,	

Nurenburg Goods.

Among which are a great variety of Childrens' Toys, Snuff Boxes, Black Lead Pencils, Slates and slate Pencils, Cloth Brushes, &c. &c.

—Likewise—

A large assortment of Looking Glasses, Violins and Violin Strings.

JAMES THOMPSON

Richmond, March 27, 1798. (tf)

A PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly—praying that a law may pass for re-establishing the Inspection of Tobacco at Aylett's Warehouse in the county of King-William.

October 24th, 1798

PRESQ'-ISLE ESTATE

THIS valuable Farm and desirable residence is again offered for sale; and without reducing its price, it is hoped the terms will be acceptable to any person possessing a large number of slaves; with which *ineligible* property, full payment may be made, after the rate of two hundred dollars each.

Having removed to this city as a permanent residence, I should wish to receive part payment in a small quantity of good land near to it: or, if more agreeable to a purchaser, the whole may be paid in any stocks of the United States—Possessing the most secure and perfect title, the same shall be transferred and warranted by

D. M RANDOLPH.

Richmond, May 28th, 1798.

BOOKER'S

Patent Threshing Machine.

EXPERIENCE has enabled the subscriber to introduce several new improvements in the construction of his Patent Threshing Machine. He has contracted the size, and rendered the whole more simple, whereby it is less liable to get out of order, and may be erected and wrought by less skillful hands than formerly It is now so reduced in size and so joined together, that the largest may be taken down without injury, and removed by one load in a common waggon—The sizes are so varied that one or other will suit any farmer, being made from two to five feet drums. The different sizes will thresh nearly in proportion to the length of their drums—a four feet drum machine will certainly with ease get out clean from the straw, one hundred bushels of wheat, of middling quality, in one day; some now in use have threshed above two hundred bushels in a day, but the quantity threshed will depend a good deal on the quality of the grain and length of straw, as well as management in the operation. In consequence of the above-mentioned improvements, the subscriber is enabled to furnish them at his SHOP in Richmond, at the following prices:

A two feet drum machine (the large wheel excepted) at			24 dollars
A three feet do.	do.	do.	32
A four feet do.	do.	do.	40
A five feet do.	do.	do.	50

The large wheel is so simple, that any carpenter can build it from having had a slight view of one

Or where the employers choose to build on their own farms, they finding all materials and board for the workmen,

A two feet drum machine (including large wheel) at			24 dollars
A three feet do.	do.	do.	32
A four feet do.	do.	do.	40
A five feet do.	do.	do.	50

For those who choose to build for themselves, he will furnish the small machinery viz:

Wheels, whirls, &c. for a two feet drum machine complete,			7 dols. & irons 6 dols
do do. for a three feet do.		8	9
do do. for a four feet do.		9	12
do do. for a five feet do.		10	15

Bands are not included in the foregoing prices, different persons choosing bands of different material as well as of different sizes; but the subscriber decidedly recommends raw hide bands, for the making of which he will give directions, or will furnish them at twenty cents per lb a band for three feet machine ought to weigh 60 lbs.

Licenses for using Bookers Patent Threshing Machines, are not included in the foregoing charges, they will be granted at the following rates:

For a two feet drum machine,			10 Dollars.
a three feet	do.	do.	14
a four feet	do.	do.	18
a five feet	do.	do.	21

Early applications by those who intend furnishing themselves with machines for next crop, will not only secure such as will be well executed, but will also much oblige the subscriber, by enabling him to make adequate preparations in laying in materials and engaging proper workmen to execute what may be necessary in good time; for want of timely application it was not in his power to build as many as were called for in the latter end of last summer.

The patentee would dispose of his patent right in some of the distant counties, and in the other states

WILLIAM BOOKER.

Richmond, October 10, 1798.

THE ABRIDGMENT

OF THE

VIRGINIA LAWS,

IS JUST PUBLISHED,
AND READY TO BE DELIVERED TO SUBSCRIBERS

A FEW COPIES FOR SALE.

Richmond, June 25, 1798.

THE Subscribers to the Abridgment of the Virginia Laws, whose names are upon Mr. Hill's list, of King & Queen, will receive their books on application to Mr. James B. Crosby. Adds.

At a Court held for Washington County, the 21st day of August, 1798.

Samuel Meek, Plaintiff.
Against
Alexander Forgey, Defendant } *In chancery.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of the commonwealth of Virginia—On motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, That the said defendant do appear here, on the first day of the next November term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some public newspaper published within this state, for two months successively and posted at the front door of the courthouse of the said county.

(A Copy)
Teste,
ANDREW RUSSELL, D. C.

Wanted, immediately,

A MILLER, with a small family, who can come well recommended, to manage a Grist-Mill. Enquire of the printer hereof. tf

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Sale of Negroes, Stock, House hold Furniture, &c.

Will be Sold, for ready Money,

AT public, if not previously disposed of, at private Sale, on the first day of January, at Amphill, upwards of 30 Negroes; the stock of horses cattle, sheep, hogs plantation utensils, house hold and kitchen furniture, &c. amongst the negroes are some valuable millers, coopers, and other tradesmen. For terms apply to J. W. at Amphill or the subscribers, in Richmond.

CHARLES J. M'MURDO
GEORGE FISHER.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Chesterfield county, a GREY MARE, about four feet five inches high, with a hanging mane and switch tail; branded on the near shoulder B or S, judged to be five years old; posted, and appraised to fifteen pounds.

October 1798. WILLIAM GOODE. (t)

SUPLEMENT TO THE VIRGINIA GAZETTEE, &C.

RICHMOD: FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1799.

DECEMBER 18, 1798.

THE Board of Commissioners for the state of Virginia, deem it adviseable, as the assessors will, in a few days, commence their duties, to publish the following extracts from the act of congress, entitled, "An act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves within the United States," for the information of the citizens of the said state.

By the aforesaid act, the property is separated into three distinct classes, the first is to consist of "Every dwelling house above the value of one hundred dollars, with the out houses thereto appurtenant, and the lot on which such dwelling houses are erected, not exceeding two acres in any case;" the second is to consist of "all lands and town lots (except lots on which dwelling-houses above the value of one hundred dollars, with their appurtenances, are erected as aforesaid) with all buildings and other improvements of whatever kind thereon (except dwelling houses above the value of one hundred, and the out-houses appurtenant thereto); and the third is to consist of all slaves, whether negroes, mulattoes, or mestizoes, above the age of twelve, and under the age of fifty years, which are to be enumerated in the assessment district, in which they may respectively be kept or employed, at the time of the enumeration, except such as, from fixed infirmity, or bodily disability, may be incapable of labor.

All persons owning or possessing any dwelling houses, lands or slaves, or having the care or management thereof, are to deliver separate written lists, specifying in one list, the dwelling houses; in another, the lands; and in a third, the slaves, owned, possessed, or superintended by them respectively, in each and every assessment district of the state, or of any other state; designating the state, county, parish, township, or town, as the case may be, where the property lies; and making separate lists as aforesaid, for the property in each: And the said lists shall specify in respect to dwelling houses, their situation, their dimensions or area, their number of stories, the number and dimensions of their windows, the materials whereof they are built, whether wood, brick or stone, the number, description and dimensions of the out houses appurtenant to them, and the names of their owners or occupants: And in respect to lands, the said lists shall specify the quantity of each separate tract or lot, the number, description and dimensions of all wharves and buildings thereon, except dwelling houses above the value of one hundred dollars, and the out houses appurtenant thereto; the name of the owner or occupant, and the quantity of land which such owner or occupant may claim, as entitled to exemption under this act, with the circumstances whereon the claim rests; and in respect to slaves, the said lists shall specify the number above the age of twelve, and under the the age of fifty years, owned or possessed by, or under the care of each person, with the name of such person.

The forms No. 1, 2, and 3, have been devised, in order to facilitate the making out lists or returns.--All lists are to be taken with reference to the first day of October last.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person, as aforesaid, shall not be prepared to exhibit a written list, when required, and shall consent to disclose the particulars of any and all lands, dwelling houses and slaves as aforesaid, then and in such case, it shall be the duty of the assessor to make out such list, which being distinctly read and consented to, shall be received as the list of such person.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall deliver or disclose to any assessor, appointed in pursuance of this act, and requiring a list, or lists as aforesaid, any false or fraudulent list, with intent to defeat or evade the valuation or enumeration hereby directed to be made, such person so offending, and being thereof convicted before any court having competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, nor less than one hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court and shall pay all costs and charges of prosecution: And the valuation and enumeration of such person's property, shall in all such cases, be made as aforesaid, upon lists, according to the form above described, to be made out by the assessors respectively; which lists the said assessors are hereby authorized and required to make, according to the best information they can obtain, and for the purpose of making which, they are hereby authorized to enter into and upon all and singular the premises respectively, and from the valuations and enumerations so made, there shall be no appeal.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That in case any person shall be absent from his place of residence, at the time an assessor shall call to receive the list of such person, it shall be the duty of such assessor to leave at the house or place of residence of such person, a written note or memorandum, requiring him to present to such assessor the list or lists required by this act, within ten days from the date of such note or memorandum.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person, on being required or notified as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to give such list or lists as aforesaid, within the time required by this act, it shall be the duty of the assessors for the assessment district, within which such person shall reside, or of some two or more of them, and they, or some two or more of them, are hereby authorised and required, to enter into and upon the lands, dwelling houses and slaves of such person, as are required by this act; which lists, so made and subscribed, by such assessors, shall be taken and reputed as good and sufficient lists of the lands, dwelling houses and slaves of such person, under, and for the purposes of this act; And the person so failing or neglecting, unless in case of sickness, or absence from home, for the whole period from the leaving of such notification, to the expiration of the said ten days, shall moreover, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered, with costs of suit, in any court having competent jurisdiction; one moiety to the use of the assessors for the assessment district, in which such person shall reside, and the other moiety to the use of the United States.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the principal assessor, in each assessment district, during fifteen days after the date of public notification, to be made as aforesaid, to submit the proceedings of the assessors, and the lists by them received and taken, as aforesaid, to the inspection of any and all persons who shall apply for that purpose: And the said principal assessors are hereby authorised to receive, hear and determine, in a summary way, according to law and right, upon any and all appeals which may be exhibited against the proceedings of the said assessors: *Provided always*, That the question to be determined by the principal assessor, on an appeal respecting the valuation of any lands or dwelling houses, shall be, whether the valuation complained of, be, or be not, in a just relation or proportion to other valuations in the same assessment district.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That all appeals to the principal assessors, as aforesaid, shall be made in writing, and shall specify the particular cause, matter or thing, respecting which a decision is requested, and shall moreover, state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of, by reference to some one or more valuations of lands or dwelling houses in the same assessment district; and in all cases to which reference may be made in any appeal, as aforesaid, the principal assessor shall have power to re-examine and equalize the valuations as shall appear just and equitable; but no valuation shall be encreased, without a previous notice of at least five days to the party interested, to appear and object to the same, if he judge proper; which notice shall be given by a note in writing, to be left at the dwelling of the party, by such assessor as the principal assessor shall designate for that purpose.

From the foregoing it may be seen, that those who choose it, may make their lists or returns of property *verbally* to the assessor. Those that incline to do so, ought to make themselves previously acquainted with every circumstance of the property they occupy, superintend, or ought to return, which the law requires they should communicate to the assessor.

No I.

Particular List of each dwelling-house which, with the out houses appurtenant thereto, and the lot on which the same are erected, not exceeding two acres in any case, were owned, possessed, or occupied on the first day of October, 1798, in the of being within assessment district, in the state of Virginia, and exceeding in value the sum of one hundred dollars.

Name of owner.	Name of occupant.	Dwelling Houses.	Dimensions.	Number of stories.	Materials of which built.	Windows: Number of	Windows: Number of Lights	Windows: Size of Glass	Number, description and dimensions of out houses appurtenant. No.	Quantity of Land valued therewith. Acres.	Perches.	Square feet.	Situation and Remarks

No. II.

Particular List of all lands, lots, buildings and wharves, owned, possessed or occupied on the first day of October, 1798, in the of being within the Assessment district in the state of Virginia: excepting only such dwelling-houses as, with the out-houses appurtenant thereto, and the lots on which they are erected, not exceeding two acres in any case, are above the value of one hundred dollars.

Name of owner.	Name of occupant.	Quantity of Land and Lots. Acres.	Perches.	Square feet.	Situation, &c.	Number.	Description and dimensions of all wharves and buildings of every denomination included in the valuation of all lands and lots	Lands and Lots claimed to be exempted from valuation. With remarks thereon.

No. III.

Particular List of slaves owned or superintended on the first day of October, 1798, within assessment district in the state of Virginia, taken by assessor.

Name of Owner.	Name of Superintendant.	Residence.	Number of Slaves above twelve and under fifty years.

CASH,

And the highest market price given for SIX PER CENT STOCK OF THE UNITED STATES, by

A. DUNSCOMB.

Richmond, January 3, 1799. (3m,—653.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they have this day commenced business under the firm of *Thomas Rutherfoord & Co.*

WHO HAVE NOW FOR SALE,

Bar Iron, Queens' Ware in crates, Coffee, Salts, Candles, &c.

THOMAS RUTHERFOORD.

FREDERICK ARGYLE.

Richmond, Jan. 1, 1799. (1m)—651.

N. B. THOSE indebted to either of them individually, will no doubt see the propriety of a speedy settlement, and are hereby requested to make payment as soon as possible.

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an election for 15 Directors, citizens of this Commonwealth, will be held at the Court House, in the Town of Alexandria, agreeably to the act of incorporation of said Company, on Friday the 15th day of January next ensuing, at 11 o'clock, in the morning.

JAMES B. NICKOLLS, Sec'ry.

FORM OF A POWER TO VOTE BY PROXY.

I (or we) do hereby empower to attend the election at the Court House, in Alexandria, on Friday the 15th of January next ensuing, then there, for me (or us) and in my name (or our names) to vote for 15 Directors, for the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.—Given under hand and seal, this day of

N. B. The above must be subscribed before two witnesses

FOR SALE.

20 qr. casks } old Red Port-Wine of superior quality
10 pipes; }
Madeira Wine in pipes;
Tenneriff do. do.
Porter packed in casks of 3 doz. each
Old West-India Rum;
French Brandy;
Apple Brandy;
2000 gallons excellent Whisky
Loaf Sugar;
Brown Sugar;
Coffee;
Slit Iron, and
100 barrels excellent cut herrings;

The above articles have just come to hand, and being principally on consignment, will be sold very low, for cash by GAMBLE and TEMPLE.

Who have as usual a good assortment of dry goods on hand, which will be sold on equitable terms.

Richmond June 12, 1798.

The Subscriber has FOR SALE, A very fine English, STALLION.

His price, blood and performance on the turf, may by know by applying to JOHN HOOMES.

December 28, 1798. 6t.

To be SOLD,

(A GREAT BARGAIN)

The Imported Colt

VOLUNTEER.

THE certificate of his age and blood is as follows. I do hereby certify, that the chesnut colt I sold John Tayloe, Esq; of Mount-Airy, Virginia, was foaled in, and is now three years old; was got by Volunteer, dam by (Lord Gord, own brother to Woodpecker) his dam by Blank; grand dam by Old Crab; great grand dam by Childers, out of an own sister to Old Partner.

P. O'KELLY, (Seal.)

Dated Cannons, Middlesex, England, September 1st, 1797.

THE above colt is in fine health and condition, was trained last fall, and made two excellent races, though lamed early in running. His being broke down is the only reason why his owner wishes to part with him. He is handsome and active; his blood unexceptionable, being the same as Mr. Hoomes's celebrated horses Sterling and Spread Eagle. Price and terms may be known by application to the printer of this paper, or

JOHN TAYLOE.

Richmond, December 8, 1798. (o3wtrA.)—652

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the bank of Alexandria,

THAT an election will be held at the courthouse in this town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing nine directors of said bank, for the ensuing year, agreeably to charter.

By order,

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

Dec. 22. 651.

TO BE SOLD,

ON the premises, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the nineteenth day of February next, a certain Tract of

LAND,

Lying in the county of Louisa, containing, or supposed to contain, 666⅔ acres, be the same more or less. This land was formerly conveyed by Thomas Darricott to Robert Duncan, and was afterwards conveyed by Robert Duncan, in trust to me, for a debt due by him to Donald and Burton. I exposed it to sale under that deed of trust, and John Hicks became the purchaser; who made an arrangement for the payment of the purchase money to Wilson Cary Nicholas, the person entitled to the benefit of the said debt, by virtue of a transfer thereof from the said Donald and Burton, to Robert Morris, and from said Morris to him. In consequence of this arrangement, the said Hicks and myself executed a further deed of trust on the 21st of January, 1796, to the said Nicholas—And in pursuance of the power vested in me by the foregoing statement, and at the request of the said Nicholas, I shall proceed to the sale aforesaid, on the day aforesaid, on the premises, to raise the balance of the purchase money, which remains unpaid by the said Hicks, under the arrangement aforesaid.

JAMES BROWN, Trustee.

December 28, 1798. (1awtds)—651.

IT is with my approbation that the foregoing sale is to be made; and I concur with Mr. James Brown therein.

WILSON CARY NICHOLAS,

December 28, 1798.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE ARCADIA CASTELLI &C

SUPLEMENT TO THEVIRGINIA GAZETTEE, &C.

RICHMOD: TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1799.

DECEMBER 18, 1798.

THE Board of Commiſſioners for the ſtate of Virginia, deem it adviſeable, as the aſſeſſors will, in a few days, commence their duties, to publiſh the following extracts from the act of congreſs, entitled, "An act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houſes, and the enumeration of ſlaves within the United States," for the information of the citizens of the ſaid ſtate.

By the aforeſaid act, the property is ſeparated into three diſtinct claſſes, the firſt is to conſiſt of "Every dwelling houſe above the value of one hundred dollars, with the out houſes thereto appurtenant, and the lot on which ſuch dwelling houſes are erected, not exceeding two acres in any caſe;" the ſecond is to conſiſt of "all lands and town lots (except lots on which dwelling-houſes above the value of one hundred dollars, with their appurtenances, are erected as aforeſaid) with all buildings and other improvements of whatever kind thereon (except dwelling houſes above the value of one hundred, and the out-houſes appurtenant thereto); and the third is to conſiſt of all ſlaves, whether negroes, mulattoes, or meſtizoes, above the age of twelve, and under the age of fifty years, which are to be enumerated in the aſſeſſment diſtrict in which they may reſpectively be kept or employed, at the time of the enumeration, except ſuch as, from fixed infirmity, or bodily diſability, may be incapable of labor.

All perſons owning or poſſeſſing any dwelling houſes, lands or ſlaves, or having the care or management thereof, are to deliver ſeparate written liſts, ſpecifying in one liſt, the dwelling houſes; in another, the lands; and in a third, the ſlaves, owned, poſſeſſed, or ſuperintended by them reſpectively, in each and every aſſeſſment diſtrict of the ſtate, or of any other ſtate; deſignating the ſtate, county, pariſh, townſhip, or town, as the caſe may be, where the property lies; and making ſeparate liſts as aforeſaid, for the property in each: And the ſaid liſts ſhall ſpecify in reſpect to dwelling houſes, their ſituation, their dimenſions or area, their number of ſtories, the number and dimenſions of their windows, the materials whereof they are built, whether wood, brick or ſtone, the number, deſcription and dimenſions of the out houſes appurtenant to them, and the names of their owners or occupants: And in reſpect to lands, the ſaid liſts ſhall ſpecify the quantity of each ſeparate tract or lot, the number, deſcription and dimenſions of all wharves and buildings thereon, except dwelling houſes above the value of one hundred dollars, and the out houſes appurtenant thereto; the name of the owner or occupant, and the quantity of land which ſuch owner or occupant may claim, as entitled to exemption under this act, with the circumſtances whereon the claim reſts; and in reſpect to ſlaves, the ſaid liſts ſhall ſpecify the number above the age of twelve, and under the the age of fifty years, owned or poſſeſſed by, or under the care of each perſon, with the name of ſuch perſon.

The forms No. 1, 2, and 3, have been deviſed, in order to facilitate the making out liſts or returns.—All liſts are to be taken with reference to the firſt day of October laſt.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That if any perſon, as aforeſaid, ſhall not be prepared to exhibit a written liſt, when required, and ſhall conſent to diſcloſe the particulars of any and all lands, dwelling houſes and ſlaves as aforeſaid, then and in ſuch caſe, it ſhall be the duty of the aſſeſſor to make out ſuch liſt, which being diſtinctly read and conſented to, ſhall be received as the liſt of ſuch perſon.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That if any perſon ſhall deliver or diſcloſe to any aſſeſſor, appointed in purſuance of this act, and requiring a liſt, or liſts as aforeſaid, any falſe or fraudulent liſt, with intent to defeat or evade the valuation or enumeration hereby directed to be made, ſuch perſon ſo offending, and being thereof convicted before any court having competent juriſdiction, ſhall be fined in a ſum not exceeding five hundred dollars, nor leſs than one hundred dollars, at the diſcretion of the court and ſhall pay all coſts and charges of proſecution: And the valuation and enumeration of ſuch perſon's property, ſhall in all ſuch caſes, be made as aforeſaid, upon liſts, according to the form above deſcribed, to be made out by the aſſeſſors reſpectively; which liſts the ſaid aſſeſſors are hereby authorized and required to make, according to the beſt information they can obtain, and for the purpoſe of making which, they are hereby authoriſed to enter into and upon all and ſingular the premiſes reſpectively, and from the valuations and enumerations ſo made, there ſhall be no appeal.

Sec 13. *And be it further enacted*, That in caſe any perſon ſhall be abſent from his place of reſidence, at the time an aſſeſſor ſhall call to receive the liſt of ſuch perſon, it ſhall be the duty of ſuch aſſeſſor to leave at the houſe or place of reſidence of ſuch perſon, a written note or memorandum, requiring him to preſent to ſuch aſſeſſor the liſt or liſts required by this act, within ten days from the date of ſuch note or memorandum.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That if any perſon, on being required or notified as aforeſaid, ſhall refuſe or neglect to give ſuch liſt or liſts as aforeſaid, within the time required by this act, it ſhall be the duty of the aſſeſſors for the aſſeſſment diſtrict, within which ſuch perſon ſhall reſide, or of ſome two or more of them, and they, or ſome two or more of them, are hereby authoriſed and required, to enter into and upon the lands, dwelling houſes and ſlaves of ſuch perſon, as are required by this act; which liſts, ſo made and ſubſcribed, by ſuch aſſeſſors, ſhall be taken and reputed as good and ſufficient liſts of the lands, dwelling houſes and ſlaves of ſuch perſon, under, and for the purpoſes of this act: And the perſon ſo failing or neglecting, unleſs in caſe of ſickneſs, or abſence from home, for the whole period from the leaving of ſuch notification, to the expiration of the ſaid ten days, ſhall moreover, forfeit and pay the ſum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered, with coſts of ſuit, in any court having competent juriſdiction; one moiety to the uſe of the aſſeſſors for the aſſeſſment diſtrict, in which ſuch perſon ſhall reſide, and the other moiety to the uſe of the United States.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That it ſhall be the duty of the principal aſſeſſor, in each aſſeſſment diſtrict, during fifteen days after the date of public notification, to be made as aforeſaid, to ſubmit the proceedings of the aſſeſſors, and the liſts by them received and taken, as aforeſaid, to the inſpection of any and all perſons who ſhall apply for that purpoſe: And the ſaid principal aſſeſſors are hereby authoriſed to receive, hear and determine, in a ſummary way, according to law and right, upon any and all appeals which may be exhibited againſt the proceedings of the ſaid aſſeſſors: *Provided always*, That the queſtion to be determined by the principal aſſeſſor, on an appeal reſpecting the valuation of any lands or dwelling houſes, ſhall be, whether the valuation complained of, be, or be not, in a juſt relation or proportion to other valuations in the ſame aſſeſſment diſtrict.

Sec 20. *And be it further enacted*, That all appeals to the principal aſſeſſors, as aforeſaid, ſhall be made in writing, and ſhall ſpecify the particular cauſe, matter or thing, reſpecting which a decision is requeſted, and ſhall moreover, ſtate the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of, by reference to ſome one or more valuations of lands or dwelling houſes in the ſame aſſeſſment diſtrict; and in all caſes to which reference may be made in any appeal, as aforeſaid, the principal aſſeſſor ſhall have power to re-examine and equalize the valuations as ſhall appear juſt and equitable; but no valuation ſhall be encreaſed, without a previous notice of at leaſt five days to the party intereſted, to appear and object to the ſame, if he judge proper; which notice ſhall be given by a note in writing, to be left at the dwelling of the party, by ſuch aſſeſſor as the principal aſſeſſor ſhall deſignate for that purpoſe.

From the foregoing it may be ſeen, that thoſe who chooſe it, may make their liſts or returns of property *verbally* to the aſſeſſor. Thoſe that incline to do ſo, ought to make themſelves previouſly acquainted with every circumſtance of the property they occupy, ſuperintend, or ought to return, which the law requires they ſhould communicate to the aſſeſſor.

No I.

Particular Liſt of each dwelling-houſe which, with the out houſes appurtenant thereto, and the lot on which the ſame are erected, not exceeding two acres in any caſe, were owned, poſſeſſed, or occupied on the firſt day of October, 1798, in the of being within aſſeſſment diſtrict, in the ſtate of Virginia, and exceeding in value the ſum of one hundred dollars.

Name of owner.	Name of occupant.	Dimenſions.	Number of ſtories.	Materials of which built.	Windows, Number of	Windows, Number of Lights	Windows, Size of Glaſs	Number, deſcription and dimenſions of out houſes appurtenant. No.	Quantity of Land valued therewith. Acres.	Perches.	Square feet.	Situation and Remarks

No. II.

Particular Liſt of all lands, lots, buildings and wharves, owned, poſſeſſed or occupied on the firſt day of October, 1798, in the of being within the Aſſeſſment diſtrict in the ſtate of Virginia: excepting only ſuch dwelling-houſes, with the out-houſes appurtenant thereto, and the lots on which they are erected, not exceeding two acres in any caſe, are above the value of one hundred dollars.

Name of owner.	Name of occupant.	Quantity of Land and Lots. Acres.	Perches.	Square feet.	Situation, &c.	Number.	Deſcription and dimenſions of all wharves and buildings of every denomination included in the valuation of all lands and lots	Lands and Lots claimed to be exempted from valuation. With remarks thereon.

No. III.

Particular Liſt of ſlaves owned or ſuperintended on the firſt day of October, 1798, within aſſiſtant aſſeſſor. aſſeſſment diſtrict in the ſtate of Virginia, taken by

Name of Owner.	Name of Superintendant.	Reſidence.	Number of Slaves above twelve and under fifty years.

NOTICE.

THIS is to notify to whom it may concern, that on the fifteenth day of April next, I purpoſe to give up the eſtate of George Hancock, dec. of Chetterfield county, to the legatees, and alſo reſign my executorſhip. ARTHUR HANCOCK, Ex'or.

Dec 13, 1798. (†)—649.

POST OFFICE, RICHMOND, Dec. 11, 1798

Winter Eſtabliſhment of the Mails.

The Northern, Southern, and Eaſtern Mails, arrive on Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Will cloſe on Tueſday and Thurſday, at half after 9 o'clock, P. M

And, on Sunday, at ONE o'clock, P. M

Letters for the above Mails, ſhould be left at the office half an hour before the time fixed for cloſing the mails; any letter brought after will lie over untill the ſucceeding mail.

The Staunton and Lynchburg Mails will arrive every Monday, at 4 o'clock, and cloſe at 8 o'clock, on Tueſday morning. Letters for the mails ſhould be left at the office by 7 o'clock, on Monday evening.

The Tappahannock Mail arrives every Monday, at 5 o'clock, and cloſes on Tueſday morning, at 9 o'clock. Letters for this Mail to be left at the office by half after 8 o'clock. A. M.

A. DAVIS, P. M.

ROCKET'S TAVERN.

THE Subſcriber informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious premiſes, near Rockets Mill, on the road leading to (and becoming) the City of Richmond, in which he intends to open a TAVERN, on or before the firſt day of February next. His houſe will be furniſhed with good beds, the beſt Liquors and Proviſions, and his ſtables with every ſpecies of forage, and every exertion will be made by himſelf and attendants, to merit the public patronage. It is alſo his intention to keep a ſupply of the moſt uſeful articles in the Grocery line; which, as the ſituation will enable him, he will diſpoſe of on lower terms, than they can be purchaſed in the city.

DAVID BRADLEY.

ISLE of WIGHT, January 3d, 1799. (tf)—653

WYLLIE & LANGLIE,

HAVE juſt received a conſignment of Nails 4d. 6d 8d. 10d. and 20d. in ſmall caſks; Tin Plates, IC brace; Sheet Copper; Hoes, in ſmall caſks; long handle Frying Pans, and Spades in bundles. Which they offer for SALE, on moderate terms for Cash, Tobacco, Wheat or Flour.

Richmond, January 8, 1799. (tf)—653

Ten Dollars Reward.

Strayed or ſtolen from Robert Pollards, of King William, near Aylett's warehouſe, on the night of the 17th of December, 1798, a bay MARE five years old laſt ſpring, four feet, ten or eleven inches high, no brand that can be remembered, draws well in any kind of geer, trots and gallops only.

The above reward will be given to any perſon who will deliver the ſaid mare to the ſubſcriber at White Plains in King-William county, or Mr. Patrick Fowler, at Weſt-wood, near Hanover Town.

JUDITH WHITE.

January 4, 1799. (2w)—653

Robert Greenhow,

Merchant in Williamſburg,

ONCE more informs his Friends and Countrymen, that by the ſhips Dunrobin Caſtle, the Nancy, the Martin, the Alexander, and the Ritſon, he has received a very EXTENSIVE SUPPLY of

EUROPEAN GOODS,

That now renders his aſſortment equal, perhaps, to any on the continent.

He offers them for ſale on as reaſonable terms as they can be diſpoſed of, and aſſures gentlemen at a diſtance, who may not make it convenient perſonally to apply, that the utmoſt attention will be paid to their orders; and none ſent but what he thinks good in their kind. In this his general aſſortment, WORKMENS' TOOLS, OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION, almoſt with SUITABLE MATERIALS may be found. He has the ſatisfaction to obſerve, that his preſent ſupply being purchaſed for the moſt part from the manufacturers themſelves, ARE LAID IN LOW, and have arrived in EXCELLENT ORDER.

Williamſburg, November 18, 1798. (3mhs—646)

THOMAS GILLIAT

HAS imported by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, an extenſive and well ſelected aſſortment of

FASHIONABLE

FALL GOODS,

Which are now ſelling off, at his uſual low prices, for Cash or Country Produce.—Alſo a large ſupply of the following articles, will be ſold low for Cash, or at a moderate advance, on ſix months credit:

Kendal Cottons,
Duffel and Roſe Blankets,
White and Coloured Plains,
Kerſeys, Halfthicks and Coatings,
Yarn and Plaid Hoſe,
6-4 and 7-4 Cloths, well aſſorted colors and prices,
Small Caſes of Hardware and Cutlery well aſſorted,
Caſks of Pewter and Glaſs-Ware, each aſſorted,
Boxes of Hats, ditto.
Calicoes and Iriſh Linens,
Britiſh and German Oznaburgs,
Sacking and Rolls,
Shot and Gun Powder,
Seine Twine,

Richmond, October 25th, 1798.

Marſhall & Syme,

Oppoſite the Poſt-Office, in Richmond,

Have for WHOLESALE,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MANUFACTURES,

For which COUNTRY PRODUCE or APPROVED NOTES will be taken.

Richmond, Nov. 8, 1798. (tf)

I SHALL attend at the Capitol, in the city of Richmond, on Saturday the 26th day of January next, to receive propoſals for furniſhing at the place intended for the public manufactory of arms, at the weſt end of Richmond, 2,31,200 cypreſs SHINGLES, of the beſt quality 22 inches long, 4 inches wide and 3-4ths of an inch thick.

JOHN CLARKE.

Dec, 13, 1798. (126J.)—649

Fifty Dollars reward.

STOP THIEF.

RAN away on the 25th inst. from the subscribers, an apprentice boy, named William Johnson, son of Jeremiah Johnson, painter, of this city. He is 18 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high has light hair, pretty large grey eyes, having a downard cast. His face is pretty plump, but generally pale; and has large marks of small pox thinly scattered over it. He has a dimple near each corner of his mouth, and has a set of very bad teeth. In his body he is stout and square built; has thick legs, but is rather knock-kneed; when he walks he bends a good deal forward from the waist, and swings his arms across. He is much given to drink, and is at all times, a great babbler and laugher. He had on when he went away a lead colour coat and vest, blue cloth trowsers, round hat and black silk handkerchief. Took with him.

Twenty-Eight Silver Watches.

Whoever secures said apprentice, with the watches which he stole, shall receive the above reward, or thirty Dollars for the Boy, and reasonable charges.

MORGAN & WINGMORE,
No 3, south front street.

Philadelphia, December 27.

N. B. Since the above Thief went off, it has been discovered that he was seen in company with a fellow lately from New-York, named *Goldney*, but who sometimes calls himself *Golden*, and some times *Gould*. This man is about five feet six inches high; has dark eyes, and dark hair cut short. He wore a blue coat and blue pantaloons, a white waistcoat an old white hat green under neath, and half boots with false tops. He is by trade a cabinet maker; and when at New York, he resided in water street near the fly market—The REWARD for rescuing the watches from this fellow, or for seizing his person, shall be the same as that offered above.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD,

FOR ready money, on Saturday the 19th of this month, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, about thirty valuable virginia born SLAVES Consisting of Men, Women, and Children; among them are a valuable Black Smith and Tanner.

DANIEL L HYLTON, } Attornies for
GAMBLE & TEMPLE, } William Hylton.

Richmond, January 8, 1798.

LOST LAST NIGHT,

Between the New-Theatre & Mr. Sam. M'Craw's,

A RED MOROCCO

POCKET BOOK,

Containing papers of no consequence to any one but the owner. Whoever has found it and will deliver it at this office, shall be generously rewarded.

Jan. 10. 1799. 654

AN ENQUIRY.

ABOUT seven weeks since, a LETTER was put in the post-office, at Alexandria, directed to "James B Crosbie, Dunkirk, via Richmond;" it contained an Alexandria Bank Note of fifty dollars.—The owner of it supposes, that as the letter was not directed to Todd's, Virginia, under which name this office is by law established, that it has been missent to some other office—The post master having such letter in his office, is requested to forward it to Todd's, Virginia.

Post Office, Todd's, Virginia, } 654
January 5, 1799. }

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

JAMES WRIGHT,

A PRIVATE in the 2d Regiment of Artillerists and Engineers, a native of America, born in the county of Gloucester, (West Jersey,) who had leave of absence for ten days, to go in the country for his health, and the time having expired in which he was to have returned, I am apprehensive he has deserted, as he was seen about twenty-five miles beyond Petersburg on the road leading to North Carolina. The above mentioned Wright is a man five feet ten inches high, thin visage, brown skin, black eyes, short black hair, slow spoken, with rather an acquiline nose. He wore when he left this, an Artillery Regimental coat, blue turned up with red, a white woollen vest, Russia sheeting overalls, a cocked hat with yellow looping, and a black plume with a red top; he is of no trade as I know of, but says he has been lately a voyage or two to sea. Any person who will deliver the said Wright to me at Richmond rendezvous, or secure him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expences paid.

SAMUEL EDDINS,
Capt. of the 2d Reg of Artillerists and Engineers.

Richmond Rendezvous, Oct. 10, 1798.

A TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE.

THIS tract contains one thousand and forty one acres, and lies in the county of Buckingham, and on the South branch of Willis's river, it joins the well known, tract of land called Clover Forest, and is situated between James and Appamatox rivers, within six or seven miles of Farmsville, and within eight miles of Dean's mill on Willis's river, as high up as which mill the river is navigable. There is an excellent apple orchard, a good dwelling house, and other improvements, on this tract, which would make it comfortable for the residence of a genteel family. The soil is suited to the culture of tobacco and grain, and at present in good order for cropping for six or eight hands. Any person who wishes to see the tract by applying to Mr. John Lancaster, who lives on the premises, may by him be shewn the boundaries of it. And the terms of sale may be known of the subscriber, who owns it and lives near Charlotte court house.

CLEMENT READ.

Oct. 9, 1798. 3m)

H. WILBAR,

Master of the Steine House Academy, Brighthelmstone, England,

BEGS leave, respectfully, to inform the inhabitants of RICHMOND, and its vicinity, that he intends to open an Academy in that city, (as soon as a School can be fitted up, and a number of Scholars are subscribed for; a paper for that purpose is in the hands af Messrs. Mitchell and Gairdner)

His Pupils are taught the English Language Grammatically, Writing, in all the fashionable hands, Arithmetic, in whole numbers, Fractions, both Vulgar and Decimal, the Extraction of the Roots, &c. and Book Keeping, after the Italian method, at two dollars per month and one dollar entrance.

The methods for the instruction of youth, are considerations of the most material consequence, and merit the utmost attention of the teacher. Nothing should be represented to them as difficult, or forced on them as an arduous task; a constant attention should be had to their little difficulties, and they should be assisted in getting over them; thus instruction being represented in its most winning form, cannot fail to incite a generous emulation, by which alone the youthful mind is induced to exert itself. Nothing truly valuable can be obtained by a too great severity.

But while care is thus taken to inform the mind, the deportment of the body must by no means be neglected; the one should be an ornament to the other; and the most virtuous sentiments, united to the politest behaviour, at least so as to render their manners easy to themselves and respectful to others; free from an awkward bashfulness, on the one hand, and a rough, rude, low familiarity on the other.

The discipline of his school, and the support of that authority, so necessary to the support of concord & good order, is maintained not by inspiring a slavish fear and dread, but by cultivating the esteem of his pupils, by the arts of reason, advice and persuasion, and where these fail, confinement from play, the imposition of a task &c. Correction is the last resource, and never made use of but in cases of obdinacy or crimes of a vicious nature.

This plan is not the visionary theory of one unskilled in the art of teaching, but the result of nearly twenty years experience, and, is what Mr. Wilbar will assiduously pursue.

FOR SALE,

The Thorough Bred Horse
HIGHLANDER,
A fine bay, about fifteen hands high.

This horse is of superior blood, being descended from the best stock ever brought to America: He was got by the imported horse old Shark; his dam Young Selima, by old Fearnought; his grandam the much celebrated running mare Ebony (owned by Col. William Brent) who was got by the imported horse Othello, out of Col. Talcoe's mare Old Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian. Highlander's colts prove him to be fine foal getter, and his performances on the turf an excellent racer. He has only started for three purses or forfeit stakes, in all of which he was successful, and never started after he was four years old, in consequence of his being injured. The terms of sale will be made known on application to general Henry Young, who is now on the Assembly, in Richmond, or to the subscriber, in King and Queen.

RICHARD BROOKE.

December 27, 1798. (3w)—653.

NIMMO & WARDEN,

Nearly opposite the Eagle-Tavern,

INFORM their friends and the public, that they have just opened a very general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Which they will sell on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

Richmond, 27th August, 1798 t.f.

Virginia:
In the High Court of Chancery.

Between
Alexander Love, Pltf:
And
William Crammond, John Leamy, and Hugh Holmes, executors of David Clay, surviving partner of Andrew Clow and company, Messieurs Hugh Holmes and Robert Rainey and Arthur Jones, Defts.

THE defendants, William Crammond, John Leamy, and Hugh Holmes, and Robert Rainy, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel: IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next terms and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

(A Copy)
Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

POEMS, and COMPOSITIONS
IN PROSE, BY
WILLIAM MUNFORD,
Of the County of Mecklenburg, and state of Virginia;
ARE JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at the printing office of Samuel Pleasants, jr.

Price One Dollar.

Copies of this work may be also had at Messrs. Prichard & Davidson's book-store, in Richmond; of Mr. William Prentis, printer, and Mr. John Grammer, post-master, Petersburg.

TAKEN from a Negro, a GOLD RING, set in hair, and enamelled. The owner may have it; on application to the printer, and paying the expence of this advertisement. There are some other marks on the Ring, which are not here described.

November 12, 1798.

BOOKER's
Patent Threshing Machine.

EXPERIENCE has enabled the subscriber to introduce several new improvements in the construction of his Patent Threshing Machine. He has contracted the size and rendered the whole more simple, whereby it is less liable to get out of order, and may be erected and wrought by less skilful hands than formerly. It is now so reduced in size and so joined together, that the largest may be taken down without injury, and removed by one load in a common waggon—The sizes are so varied that one or other will suit any farmer, being made from two to five feet drums. The different sizes will thresh nearly in proportion to the length of their drums—a four feet drum machine will certainly with ease get out clean from the straw, one hundred bushels of wheat, of middling quality, in one day; some now in use have threshed above two hundred bushels in a day, but the quantity threshed will depend a good deal on the quality of the grain and length of straw, as well as management in the operation. In consequence of the above mentioned improvements, the subscriber is enabled to furnish them at his SHOP in Richmond, at the following prices:

A two feet drum machine (the large wheel excepted) at			24 dollars
A three feet do.	do.	do.	32
A four feet do.	do.	do.	40
A five feet do.	do.	do.	50

The large wheel is so simple, that any carpenter can build it from having had a right view of one.

Or where the employers choose to build on their own farms, they finding all materials and board for the workmen,

A two feet drum machine (including large wheel) it			24 dollars
A three feet do.	do.	do.	32
A four feet do.	do.	do.	40
A five feet do.	do.	do.	50

For those who choose to build for themselves, he will furnish the small machinery, viz:

Wheels, whirls, &c. for a two feet drum machine complete,	7 dols.	& irons 6 dols
do do. for a three feet do.	8	9
do do. for a four feet do.	9	12
do do. for a five feet do.	10	15

Bands are not included in the foregoing prices, different sorts in choosing bands of different materials as well as of different sizes; but the subscriber decidedly recommends raw hide bands, for the making of which he will give directions, or will furnish them at twenty cents per lb. a band for three feet machine ought to weigh 60 lbs.

Licenses for using Bookers Patent Threshing Machines, are not included in the foregoing charges, they will be granted at the following rates:

For a two feet drum machine,		10 Dollars.
a three feet	do.	14
a four feet	do.	18
a five feet	do.	21

Early applications by those who intend furnishing themselves with machines for next crop, will not only secure such as will be well executed, but will also much oblige the subscriber, by enabling him to make adequate preparations in laying in materials and engaging proper workmen to execute what may be necessary in good time; for want of timely applications it was not in his power to build as many as were called for in the latter end of last summer.

The patentee would dispose of his patent right in some of the distant countries, and in the other states

WILLIAM BOOKER.

Richmond, October 10, 1798.

VIRGINIA:
IN THE HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY,

September 29, '98.

Between
John Baird, Pltff.
And
John Angus, William Mayo executor of Peter Poythress, decd. Gray Briggs and William M'Whann, Defts

The defendant William M'Whann, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel: It is Ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of of the Capitol in the said city.

A copy
Teste.
(8w)—649 P. TINSLEY, C. C.

Fluvanna County, Sct. November Term 1798.

John Haden, Pltf
Against
John Barrett, Thomas Massie junr. and Benjamin Darst, Defts } In Chancy

THE defendant Massie, not having entered his appearance according to the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months, successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house of the said county.

A Copy,
Teste,
J. TIMBERLAKE, Jun. D. C. F. C.

Virginia:
In the High Court of Chancery.

Between
John Towers, Pltf.
And
Jacob Clingman and James M'Gaw, late merchants and partners, under the firm of Clingman and M'Gaw, Defts.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel; *It is ordered*, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the capitol in the said city.

(A Copy)
Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

At a quarterly Court, held for Pittsylvania county the 20th day of August, 1798—

In Chancery.

William Thaxton, and Lucy his wife, Pltfs.
against
Martha Clay, widow, and relict of Charles Clay, dec. Eleazar Clay, Charles Clay, Thomas Clay, Mathew Clay, Green Clay, Stephen Lockett, and Mary his Wife, ——— Murray and Betty his wife, Priscilla Clay, and Martha Clay. Defts.

THE defendants Green Clay, and Thomas Clay, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this State. On the motion of the plaintiffs by their council, It is ordered, that the said defendants Green Clay, and Thomas Clay, do appear here, on the third Monday in March next, and answer the plaintiffs bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the courthouse of the said county on two several court days.

A Copy,
Teste
(8w) WILLIAM TUNSTAIL, C. C. P

Virginia:
In the High Court of Chancery.

Between
William Call, surviving partner of Field and Call, Pltf.
And
Francis Witton, and Armistead Burwell, administrator with the will annexed, of Richard Witton, the son, Defts

THE defendant Armistead Burwell, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel. IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

(A Copy)
Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

VIRGINIA:
In the high court of chancery, Sept. 20, 1798,

Between
William Hoogton, Plaintiff
And
Mary Bowness, the mother of Thomas Bowness the brother, and Fanny Bowness, Mary Bowness, Elizabeth Bowness, and Margaret Bowness, the sisters of William Bowness, deceased, and Edward Ashby, and Margaret his wife, Joseph Dorry Penticoff, Catharine Penticoff, Sarah Penticoff, Lucy Penticoff, Rebecca Penticoff, George Washington Penticoff, and Dorsey Penticoff, representatives of Dorsey Penticoff, deceased, and John Ball, Defendants.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance, and given security, according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendants do appear here, on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the capitol in the said city.

(A Copy)
Teste,
(8w)—647. PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

VIRGINIA:
In the High Court of Chancery.

Between
Thomas Combs and Martha his wife, Pltfs.
And
Job Combs, administrator of Robert Combs, Deceased, and Solomon Vanmeter, Deft.

THE defendant Job Combes, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel: IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

(A Copy)
Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

VIRGINIA:
In the High Court of Chancery.

Between
Simrol and ——— Simrol, executor and executrix of James Simrol, and John Donaldson, Pltfs.
And
John Moore and Jesse Maris, Defts.

THE defendant Jesse Maris, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel: IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some news-paper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city. (A Copy)

Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

(8w)—647.

To be Let,

THE digging out of a foundation in the city of Richmond 45 feet by 90, averaging 9 feet in depth.

Also, for the getting and laying about three hundred perch of stone, and laying one hundred and seventy thousand bricks.

The foundation to be dug immediately—the stone to be laid as soon as the weather will permit in spring—and the bricks to be laid as soon as the masonry is done.

The materials for the brick work will be furnished on the spot.

A considerable job in carpenters work is also to be let.—For further particulars enquire at the office of this paper.

Richmond, Dec. 24th, 17 650